THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No 113. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain: it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu*, *cubebs*, and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from New York, Illinois, Kansas, and Delaware—The Complexion of Congress, Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK.

Majorities for Governor — Partly Estimated.

FENTON.

Albany	196	Oneida	1750
Alleghany	3700	Onondaga	3517
Broome	1798	Ontario	1750
Cattaraugus	2370	Orange	800
Cayuga	3639	Orleans	1479
Chatauqua	5200	Oswego	3000
Chemung	82	Otsego	540
Chenango	1585	Rensselaer	2060
Clinton	94	St. Lawrence	7436
Columbia	276	Saratoga	1881
Courtland	1842	Schenectady	482
Delaware	1300	Schuyler	700
Dutchess	1222	Seneca	80
Essex	1170	Steuben	2400
Franklin	1000	Suffolk	478
Fulton	836	Tioga	1384
Genesee	1424	Tompkins	1800
Herkimer	1347	Warren	586
Jefferson	2884	Washington	2938
Lewis	500	Wayne	1966
Livingston	1407	Wyoming	1806
Madison	2400	Yates	1239
Monroe	1764		
Montgomery	100	Total	78,697
Niagara	730		

MAJORITIES FOR HOFFMAN.

Erie	900	Schoharie	1,500
Greene	31	Sullivan	500
Hamilton	200	Ulster	366
Kings	9 387	Westchester	1,100
New York	47200		
Putnam	101	Hoffman's total	63,631
Queens	963	Fenton's total	78,697
Richmond	965		
Rockland	918	Fenton's majority	15,066

KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY INCREASING.

LEAVENWORTH, November 10—The returns come in slowly, sufficient to warrant a vote of 30,000, of which the Copperheads will poll between 5000 and 6000. The Republican gains are enormous. Local interests lost this county for the Republicans. There are but 12 or 15 Democrats in the Legislature. We have the following county returns:—

Counties	Rep.	Dem.	Counties	Rep.	Dem.
Leavenworth	2012	2191	Atchison	1130	605
Morris	99	101	Riley	369	24
Saline	208	40	Wyandot	398	457

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 10.—The Wilmington *State Journal* of this morning gives the following summary of majorities, and says that the official figures will vary the result but little:—Union—New Castle, 179; Copperhead—Kent, 923; Sussex, 465. Copperhead majority, 1209. The Senate will stand 3 Republicans to 6 Copperheads. House, Republicans 9, Democrats 21. Copperhead majority on joint ballot, 12.

ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 28,000.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Sixty counties in this State give a Republican majority of 43,000—a gain of 28,000 since 1864. The Legislature stands about as follows:—Senate—16 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House—58 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

From the New York Tribune of to-day.

The following table shows the result of the elections held in 1866 for members of Congress, compared with that of the same elections in 1864:—

States.	1864 Rep.	1864 Dem.	1866 Rep.	1866 Dem and Con.
Delaware	..	1	..	1
Illinois	11	3	12	2
Indiana	9	2	8	3
Iowa	6	..	6	..
Kansas	1	..	1	..
Maine	5	..	5	..
Maryland	3	2	1	4
Massachusetts	10	..	10	..
Michigan	6	..	6	..
Minnesota	2	..	2	..
Missouri	8	1	7	2
Nevada	1	..	1	..
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
New York	21	10	20	11
Ohio	17	2	16	3
Oregon	1	..	1	..
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6
Vermont	3	..	3	..
West Virginia	3	11	3	..
Wisconsin	5	..	5	..
Total	130	33	128	35

Of those elected in 1864 as Republicans, eight (Noell, Mo.; Latham and Whaley, West Virginia; Raymond, N. Y.; Smith, Rousseau, and Randall, Ky.; Phelps, Md.) acted this year on the most important questions with the President and the Democrats, against the majority of Congress, making the relation of parties for the remainder of the Thirty-ninth Congress, 122 radical Republicans against 41 Democrats and conservatives.

From this statement it will be seen that, in the new issue which is now before the country, we have thus far gained six members. We shall probably lose one or two members in the election for members of Congress to be held in 1867, but in case Colorado and Nebraska should be admitted, this loss would be balanced by the members elect from these two States. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that the Fortieth Congress will be better than the Thirty-ninth.

Several of the districts carried by the Democrats (Twelfth Pennsylvania, Thirteenth Ohio, Second and Fourth Indiana, Second and Third Maryland) are likely to be contested by Republicans on account of a large number of fraudulent or illegal votes having been cast, and thus the radical ranks in Congress may gain a few additional members.

"The Man Who Draws the Opera House."

Last week was an unusually busy one with the Crosby Art Association. The great picture of "Washington Irving and his Friends," by Schuessele, is expected daily, and will be immediately placed on exhibition in the gallery. An unfinished proof of the chromo-lithograph from Cropsey's "Autumn" also arrived, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a very successful reproduction of the original. New clubs have also been formed, and rapidly increasing orders for tickets are coming in. Having run the gauntlet of the entire secular press, the distribution has now got into the literary papers. Even that fastidious critic, the *Round Table*, having just breakfasted on "Griffith Gaunt," has something to say, and says it thus:—

"It would be interesting to look through the subscription book, to see who the people are who have bought several hundred dollars' worth of tickets, and to speculate upon the possible winner. There are not wanting people who could avail themselves of the opera house with peculiar satisfaction. Mr. Johnson, for instance, could hold his anti-radical Congress in it, just as Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton could assemble a strong-minded body of stateswomen to legislate upon what they pleased. Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby or Henry Ward Beecher might make a very successful season of politico-religious theatricals, and it would be nightly in request if it fell to the lot of Parson Brownlow, General Butler, George Francis Train, Colorado Jewett, the Count Johannes, Daniel Pratt, the great American traveller, or the Hon. Jack Rogers. It is probable, however, that its destination will be far more commonplace. Perhaps it may go to one of those associations, of which the West is full, wherein a hundred or more persons have clubbed their tickets under a pledge of equal division in the event of the success of either of the associates."—*Chicago Times*.

EUROPE.

Latest Commercial and Financial Advices by the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables.

LONDON, November 9—1 P. M.—American bonds fell off last evening, but have been firmer again this morning, selling at 69@69¼. Consols are quoted to-day at 88¾@88⅞, dividend off. The Money Market is unchanged.

LONDON, November 9—Evening. — Consols for money closed at 89¼; Erie shares, 52; United States Five-twenties, 69; Illinois Central shares, 77.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS AT FRANKFORT.

LONDON, November 9.—Telegrams from Frankfort, dated last evening, advise a better feeling in American Five-twenty bonds—the quotations, with sales for cash, being 78¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The Cotton Market is flat, and prices are fully one farthing lower on the week. Uplands, middling, 14½d.@14¾d.

LIVERPOOL, November 9—Evening.—The market for cotton is unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d. The day's transactions have footed up 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The Flour Market is only moderately active at 29s @30s. ℔ bbl. for extra New York State brands. Indian Corn shows a decline of 3d.@6d. ℔ quarter of 480 lbs. Corn is quoted at 35s. for mixed Western. Sales of Mess Pork are reported at 77s 6d @78s. ℔ bbl. for prime quality. Lard drags at a decline of 6d @9d. ℔ cwt. Lard is declining.

LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—A very heavy feeling has prevailed in the market for Petroleum all the week, and a decline of 2d @2½d. ℔ gallon has been submitted to, closing at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. ℔ gallon for prime Pennsylvania refined.

LINSEED OIL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The market for Linseed Oil rules easier; Liverpool Oil is offered at 40s. 6d. per cwt., with few buyers.

LONDON TURPENTINE MARKET.

LONDON, November 8—P. M.—Spirits Turpentine are held with a good degree of firmness, at 42s. per cwt. for American barrels.

PETROLEUM AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, November 8.—The Petroleum market is not so firm Sales of American refined at 56f. per kilo.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

Collapse of a Gold Mining Company—Heavy Losses of Stock-Brokers—An Alleged Swindle—The Managers of the Company Arrested and Committed to Jail, Etc.

Wall street for the past two days has been in a flutter of excitement over the fact of the failure of a prominent gold mining company, coupled with an alleged case of swindling by the reputed President of the company. The facts of the affair, so far as they have transpired, are as follows:—The Downieville Gold Mining Company, whose office was located at No. 70 Wall street, was formed upon a capital stock—upon paper—of $200,000, in shares of one dollar each.

The stock was put upon the market at thirty cents per share, and was looked upon so favorably by the business community that it rapidly rose until it touched, as its maximum, $2·90 per share. It remained at a high figure until last Wednesday, at which time it was quoted at $2·75, when circumstances occurred which caused the bubble to burst, and the stock became a drug at twenty-five cents per share.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

On Wednesday of the present week, the well-known banking firm of Fisk & Belden, doing business on Broad street, received a request from a Mr. Wheeler, who appears to have been connected with the above-named mining company, for a loan of $7000 for Mr. Riley, the reputed President of the Company, until the next day, and offering to leave stocks of the Downieville Gold Mining Company as collateral security, and also stating that Mr. Riley had the control of all the stock of the concern.

The loan was granted, but when the money came due it was not paid, and then the Broad street firm, in attempting to realize from a sale of the stocks, discovered, to their infinite surprise, that the market was full of the same paper, with sellers eager to part with their elephant. The result has been stated. Before night the stocks were worthless, and thousands of dollars were lost in the twinkling of an eye. How much has been sunk cannot be told at present, but it is known that one person held $22,000, while two others suffered to the extent of $10,000 and $13,000 respectively.

The victimized parties did not propose to submit tamely to the loss of their property, and a civil suit was immediately instituted against Messrs. Riley and Wheeler for obtaining money under false pretenses, and they were arrested by a deputy sheriff and lodged in the county jail in Ludlow street. An arrangement was subsequently effected with the prosecutors by which Riley and Wheeler were released from imprisonment; but they were rearrested yesterday and held in default of $13,000 bail each. Thus the matter rests for the present; but it is highly probable that further developments will be made, showing the ease with which worthless stocks can be foisted upon the business community. It is stated that the secretary of the Mining Company, Mr. J. C. Hariot, is not implicated in the transactions.

Another version of the affair is that the managers of the Downieville Mining Company gave orders to ten or fifteen brokers to buy up large quantities of their stock, and then they sold to the same brokers, through other men, the identical stock—thus bulling their own order—at $2·75. They also failed to pay for the stock bought.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Fears of a Commercial Crisis—A Clear-Headed Texan on the Constitutional Amendment—Reinstatement of Cuthbert Bullitt as United States Marshal Desired—General Mower the Commandant of the District, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—There are fears in commercial circles of an approaching crash on account of fabulous rents and failure of cotton crop, upon which estimates were made, the maturity of notes, and scarcity of money.

Judge Caldwell, a prominent citizen of Texas, in a speech at Anderson recently, declared that he fully endorsed the Constitutional amendment and negro suffrage. He also recommended the acceptance of the amendment by the people of Texas, and said that if they did not voluntarily accept it, that the radicals would force them to do it; that none of the Rebel States would be allowed representation in Congress until they did so, and that no man would be admitted as a Representative that had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards aided the late Rebellion.

The Marshalship of Louisiana is still a bone of contention. The President's friends declare he has unwittingly loaned himself to a job, and they earnestly hope that Mr. Bullitt, now in Washington, will be reinstated.

The appointment of General Mower as Commander of this District and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau meets with general approval.

The State Fair begins on the 20th instant, and promises to be a grand affair. There is every prospect of a most felicitous reunion of the Northern and Southern interests.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church left to-day to go to Kentucky, where an assistant to the Bishop of Kentucky is to be consecrated. The new Bishop of Louisiana remains here.—*New York Herald.*

THE LOSS OF THE "EVENING STAR."

Result of the Official Investigation—Testimony as to the Seaworthiness of the Vessel—The Ship Lost by an Error of the Captain—Weakness of the Crew a Probable Cause of the Disaster—The New York Inspectors Exonerated from Blame, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The official investigation ordered by the Treasury Department into the causes that led to the terrible loss of the steamship *Evening Star* has been concluded, and the report submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Captain N. M. Mew, who is in charge of the administration of the steamship laws.

The report is very lengthy and exhaustive. Mr. Waterbury, ship-builder, of the firm of Roosevelt, Joyce & Waterbury, testifies under oath that she was as strong a ship as he had ever built in his twenty-eight years' experience. A full description of the manner in which the ship was built then follows, with this concluding commentary:—

From this it will be seen that the ship was thoroughly well built, and that so much of current report to the contrary is manifestly erroneous. The engines, though built in 1854 and originally intended for lake navigation, are proved to have been of sufficient capacity and power for the ship, and the evidence shows that in neither engines nor boiler was any defect discovered. Her spars, sails, and rigging were all new and in excellent condition. She was not provided, however, with any extra spars or sails. The ship's company was composed of captain, first and second officers, boatswain, and ten seamen. The engine department was composed of one chief engineer, two assistants, three water-tenders, six firemen, and eight coal-passers.

She was provided with all the life-boats required by law, six in number, beside one extra twenty feet boat additional The ship had once been ashore on Pickle Reef, Florida, on the 31st of May last, and evidence was taken to show the extent of the injury she then suffered. It appears that, though on the reef fifty hours, she continued her voyage to New Orleans returned, and made another trip.

In July it was thought best to give her an overhauling, which was done, and it was discovered that her keel was split in places extending from about midships to thirty feet aft, but it was not started any way in the seams. This portion of her keel was removed, and a new piece put on and securely fastened.

She was completely overhauled in other respects by the local inspectors in New York before leaving the ways, and it was found that she was in as good condition as ever. The conclusion of the report with reference to the seaworthy condition of the vessel is in the following language:—

"The evidence seems to be conclusive on this point, and the testimony proves that up to her sailing for the last time from New York she was a good, serviceable, seaworthy vessel."

The details of the disaster as developed by the evidence are thus given with great minuteness. The final sinking of the ship being caused by the heavy sea forcing the forward gangway and pouring great volumes of water into the engine-room, which it was impossible to relieve the ship of, as there was no ship's carpenter on board, nor any apparatus for the purpose.

Captain Mew, in recapitulating the testimony, arrives at the conclusion that the principal cause of the disaster was an error of judgment on the part of the Captain, because, having strong premonitions of the storm, he might have avoided its main force by changing his course. He did not do so, however, but kept on his direct course, encountering the full force of the storm in the evening. The report says:—

"It will be seen from the first hour the settled course of the storm was northward and it is believed that had the ship been headed west early in the afternoon of Tuesday, the vessel might have been saved by escaping the full fury of the tempest, and running into a moderate gale on the other side of the Gulf Stream. This, it is believed, would have been the part of wisdom, if acted upon in season. But it is likewise certain that to attempt to run his ship after the gale had culminated in the hurricane, would have been a hazardous experiment, and his only chance for safety would have been to keep his ship's head to the sea, which, it is believed, might have been done by means of a drag, assisted by a little show of canvas on her mainmast. Nothing of the sort was even attempted, and from the time she fell off into the trough of the sea, no effort seems to have been made to haul her up, after the rudder was secured, and the only means of safety in the judgment of the Captain seems to have been in keeping the ship free of the water which she shipped, by bailing, etc., in the hope that the storm might abate. It is a wonder that the vessel lived so long under these circumstances."

The report further says: "I confess to the belief in the possibility of saving the vessel, she being so staunch in her hull, had there been a carpenter on board. The ultimate cause of her going down was the shipping of such immense quantities of water through the breaches in her upper works on the starboard side. Whether Captain Knapp would have been led to adopt expedients for getting the ship's head to wind or sea had he had a larger crew, it is impossible to say; but taking into consideration his long experience at sea and his reputation as a seaman, it is difficult to account for the fact of his not having done so, excepting on the ground of the evident inability of any such attempt with so weak a crew. Indeed, with the few seamen at his disposal in such a gale, he must have felt himself comparatively helpless." The report in conclusion says:—"It gives me much satisfaction in being able to state that the Inspectors in New York, who are sound practical men, discharged their whole duty in the inspection of the *Evening Star* in August last."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The court-room this morning was filled, as usual during the progress of this trial, with a large number of spectators. There were five jurors in the box—those accepted yesterday. The District Attorney challenged one of them, Joseph Orr.

Mr. Cassidy—Will your Honors reduce that to writing, that the District Attorney challenges this juror? The Commonwealth now challenges peremptorily Joseph Orr, a man that is in the box.

Mr. Mann—I understand that he is in the box; he is one of the jurors sitting there. I have challenged a juror, may it please the Court; it is the first time I believed a challenge has been necessary; I believe I have the right to do it, as my attention has been directed to it—now, and before we proceed any further, I can challenge a juror at any time.

I can challenge him during the administration of the oath, when he is passing the book to his lips. I have the right to challenge him any time before he is sworn. This juror, sitting in the box, has been passed to the prisoner, and the prisoner has not challenged him, and the Commonwealth desires to do it.

Mr. Cassidy—It is a case where a juryman has been selected, but has not been sworn to try, and he is then challenged peremptorily by the Commonwealth.

If the District Attorney has the right to challenge, the prisoner desires to exercise some challenges.

The remaining jurors in the box, numbering four, to wit:—Hugh Witley, James F. Flannigan, Henry Edgar, and William F. Courtney, were then challenged peremptorily.

The process of empannelling a jury was then commenced.

One juror who was called said that he had conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. The District Attorney told him that he was incompetent to administer the law of the land.

Mr. Brooke objected to any such remarks being addressed to a person called to discharge the duties of a juror.

The following exceptions were then submitted to the Court:—

The District Attorney, upon a juror's answering that his conscience would be violated by finding a verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree, remarks to the juror in the hearing of the other jurors that he is incompetent to administer the criminal justice of the country, and is disqualified. To which prisoner objected.

Objection overruled and exception allowed.

The prisoner further objects to so much of the opinion of the Court on above as declares that a juror so answering stultifies himself.

Exception allowed.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON

A juror was called who was acquainted with the prisoner. He was passed over to the prisoner, who didn't challenge him.

The District Attorney then challenged him.

Mr. Cassidy—I understand that after we have not challenged the juror, the District Attorney almost at the same moment challenged him. I suppose in strictness he is right, but I don't want to yield anything if your Honors will note an exception to it.

Up to the time of the closing of our report, 12 45 P. M., only three persons had been empannelled.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Monthly Returns from Bureaus.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called the attention of the revenue officers to the fact that the law requiring monthly returns from Bureaus, since the use of stamps has been adopted for the payment of the tax, must be so administered that the stamp will be a protection additional to those afforded by the old law, and not merely a substitute.

He states—To this end a monthly return should be insisted upon, and the same care should be taken as under the former law to ascertain its correctness. The number of stamps purchased by the brewer during any month should be ascertained from the Collector, and if insufficient for the payment of the tax upon the quantity brewed and removed, an immediate investigation should be had.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Police Commissioners — Surveyorship of the City, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The habeas corpus case is still under argument to-day before Judge Bartol. It is believed William Schley will close this afternoon for the defense, and on Monday Judge Bartol will pronounce his opinion.

Mr. Wales, editor of the Baltimore *Daily Commercial*, has not yet accepted the Surveyorship of this city, proffered him sometime ago, and it is supposed he will decline.

All is quiet here now, and it is understood that if the old Police Board be ousted, the late Baltimore election must be considered illegal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 36½@37c Flour dull, and 10@15c. lower. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn dull and nominal. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Lard dull and declining. Whisky quiet. Gold, 145½.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

Congress to be Asked for a Committee of Investigation.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—I learn from undoubted authority that, on the reassembling of Congress in December, a Committee of Investigation will be asked for in the Senate and House, to inquire into Johnson's and Swann's connection with the late election in Maryland. Important developments are expected.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

A majority of the Judges of Election in Baltimore have signed a memorial to Congress, protesting against the admission of Archer and Phelps to seats, on the ground of illegal registration by Governor Swann's Registrars, and stating their belief, if the Registry law had been properly enforced, that Messrs. Thomas and Stewart would have been elected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, November 10, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were well maintained. Government bonds were firmly held. 5-20s sold at 110¼; and June 7·30s at 105⅝; 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 114¼ for 6s of 1881; 107⅜ for new 5-20s; and 107⅜ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at from 27½ to 28, closing at the latter rate, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅞, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 133½, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; Norristown at 61⅞, an advance of ½; and Reading at 58¼, a decline of ¼. 36 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 66⅞ for Lehigh Valley; 28¼ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20½, a decline of ¼; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 14½ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; 40 for Union, and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 56, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 32½; 110½ was bid for Third National; 101 for Sixth National; 100 for Seventh National; 233 for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¼; and Morris Canal at 85, an advance of ¼; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36⅞ for preferred do.; 123¼ for Morris Canal preferred; and 59⅞ for Lehigh Navigation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 145¾; 12 M., 145¼; 1 P. M., 145⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant to leading houses at 5@6 per cent., and in some cases round sums were had at lower rates. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 5@5½, and good at 6@6½@7. The demand for currency from the West and South continues, but it has been met thus far with comparative ease. Some of the city banks have no excess of currency in any form, but are able to use Clearing-house certificates, to the mutual advantage of themselves and the Treasury."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh St Nicholas Coal........ 1

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U.S 5-20s 62.cp 110¼	100 sh Cata. pf...s30 37¼
$2500 do....lots 110¼	300 sh do....lots 27½
$2700 do....reg 107¼	200 sh do. lots s30. 27½
$400 do.... reg 107¼	100 sh do........ 28
$5000 U.S 7 30s. July 105¼	500 sh Penna R...... 56
$400 Sch Nav 6s 82 84½	25 sh do........ 56
$1000 C & A 6s 75.. 92	100 sh do.......s60 55¾
$1000 Reading m 6s 95	100 sh do.......c 55¾
$3000 N Pa 6s...... 93	100 sh Susq Can..s60 15¼
$5000 Am. Gold reg. 145½	12 sh Norristown.... 61¾
21 sh Com'lth Bank 56	100 sh Reading...... 58¼
5 sh Ca & A...... 133½	8 sh 13th & 15th... 20½
26 shC & A scrip.ls 51½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 US 5-20s 62...110¼	30 sh Leh Val..... 66½
$850 Sch Nav 6s 82 85	20 sh Mor Canal.... 85
$2000 Pa & E 6s... 92½	100 sh Ger Pas R.... 30¼
$5900 City 6s new.. 102½	100 sh Read....... 58½
4 sh M & M Bk... 32½	200 sh Cata pf..b5 28

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 145¼@145½; Silver ⅛s and ¼s, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¼@110½; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107½; do., U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@108; do., 2d series, 105⅞@106; do., 3d series, 105⅞@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13½.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard.

Commodore John Rogers has been appointed to the command of the Boston Navy Yard, in place of Admiral Stringham, whose term of service has expired.

New Radical Paper.

Mr. J. Cowing, late of the Alexandria *Journal*, is about to start an afternoon radical paper in this city.

Personal.

The youngest son of President Johnson has entered Georgetown College.

Death of a Lawyer.

William Redin, a leading member of the Washington bar, and for many years Auditor of the Court, did this morning, aged 77.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, November 10.—A large number of men of her Majesty's steamer *Aurora* are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Western lakes, where they will be stationed for the winter.

Intelligence has been received that, owing to the failure of the fisheries of Labrador, the coast inhabitants and the north shore have been rendered destitute, unless relief is immediately provided.

The herring fisheries are said to be a complete failure, and the prospects are said to be fearful to contemplate. The Government has placed a steamer at the disposal of the charitable for the transportation of supplies, which will leave in a few days. Aid in any sort of money or goods may be sent to the Rev. Mr. Botwood, Quebec.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 10—Stocks are lower; Money on call, 5 per cent.; Sterling Exchange dull at 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 109⅞; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 113; New Jersey Central, 130; Morris and Essex, 85; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 109½; Chicago and Alton preferred, 113¼; Milwaukie and St. Paul's, 61½; Erie, 84½; Hudson, 125; Milwaukie and St. Paul's preferred, 74½; New York and New Haven, 117; Reading, 116½; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central scrip, 124¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 113; Chicago and Northwestern 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 119½; Boston Water Power, 33; Cumberland, 69.

Gold opened at 146, and closed at 145½. Missouri 6s, 89; California 7s, 118½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 34⅜; Mariposa preferred, 29½; Canton, 57; Pacific Mail, 295; New York Central, 118; United States 6s, 1881, coupons, 114¼; Treasury coupons, 1862, 110⅜; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 107¼; Ten-forty coupons, 100⅜; Treasury Seven-thirties, 107⅜.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD

$4000 W J bonds.... 88½	$500 City 6s.new.... 102½
$3000 do........ 88½	$100 do........ 102½
$1000 Belvi& Del bds 85½	10 sh Cam & A...... 133½
$500 U S 7-30s July 105½	100 sh Ger Pas...... 30
$10000 do........ 105½	100 sh Reading.s5wn 58¼
$10000 do........ 105½	100 sh do........c 58¼
$5000 do........ 105½	100 sh Fulton Coal.. 5½
$2500 do.... June 106	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, November 10.—The Flour Market is greatly depressed, and we reduce our quotations 75c. to $1 ℔ barrel on all grades. There is not much demand for home consumption, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@11 for extra; $12@13 for good and choice Northwestern extra family; $13 50@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $15@16 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $8. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

There is considerable Wheat offering, but there is not much inquiry, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of common and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3@3 28; and white at $3 35@3 40 Rye is held at $1 40@1 45 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, but prices drooping; we quote yellow nominal at $1 27 Oats are lower, and 2000 bushels mixed Southern sold at 64c. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Seeds of all descriptions are scarce, and Clover is in steady request at $8 25@9·00 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 62½. Flaxseed may be quoted at $3 25@3 30.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·41@2·42 for Pennsylvania; and $2 43½@2 44 for Ohio.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION occurred about five minutes before 7 o'clock this morning, at the colliery of Mr. William Kerr, which is situated in the Minehill Gap, some three miles from Minersville. Four men were instantly killed, and five others quite badly wounded.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON had eight votes for Congress—eight gallant fellows who would rather have Elizabeth, familiarly known as "Betz," to represent them than John Morrissey. We do not know the physical proportion of Betsy, but we suppose she is of some size, as the New York papers were continually reiterating before the election "that heavy Betz would change hands in the issue." If Elizabeth would succeed in the political arena, we would recommend a change of dress, such as is sold at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

—*Le Journal de Bohas* (Sweden) relates the following curious fact, which is worthy the attention of *savans*. A month ago, says this journal, when the cholera broke out in this district, it was noticed that the numberless sparrows which usually abound in our gardens, fields, etc., disappeared as if by magic. The cholera having, thank God! entirely left us for the last fortnight, the little songsters have again appeared amongst us, and it is needless to say they have been received by us as bearers of good tidings—*i. e.*, that the cholera is no longer to be feared.

—The Suez Canal Company, the *Nord* states, will have an important place in the approaching Exhibition. A number of models executed with mathematical accuracy have been made of all the principal apparatus employed in the construction of the great works undertaken by the Canal Company. Most of the ingenious machines invented for digging the canal, carrying away the earth, and dredging, will be exhibited.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth

Sale on Tuesday Morning,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock sharp.

AXES, HAMMERS, LOCKS.

A lot of American C. S. Hand Axes, Nail, Riveting, and Shoe Hammers, and Mortice Locks

SADDLERS' AND SMITHS' TOOLS

Also, two sets Saddlers' Tools, and one set Blacksmiths' Tools.

DUCK GUNS.

Three twist double-barrel Duck Guns.

FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS FANCY GOODS.

Richly decorated vases, motto mugs and cups and saucers, crucifixes, holy water fonts, figured c'dls, spittoons match boxes colognes, card baskets, Parian vases, China vases, with flowers and glass shades, decanters wine bottles, wines, liquor sets, oyster plates, egg cups, etc.

CHINA DOLL-HEADS, DOLLS, ETC.

150 dozen China doll-heads and winking dolls. Also, an assortment of Toy Tea Sets.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

A variety of English granite and C. C. ware. Also, an assortment of bar and table tumblers, goblets, ale, beer mugs, salts, etc.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Finances—The Forthcoming Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Herald.

We have been informed through our Washington correspondence that Mr. McCulloch is so intently engaged in preparing his annual report to Congress, that he has transferred his other duties to his assistant, Mr. Chandler, who will be Acting Secretary of the Treasury for the time being. We are glad to see Mr. McCulloch engaged so earnestly; for there never was in the history of this country, and perhaps of any other, such important labor for a man in his position to perform; that is, if he comprehends the duties of his situation. He has made mistakes heretofore through not having a comprehensive, statesmanlike view of national finance, and through conducting the business of his department as if he were simply managing a bank for the benefit of a small corporation.

He began by proclaiming the theory of the old British bullionists—the speedy resumption of specie payments, without any regard to the disastrous experience of England under the application of that theory, or to our own peculiar circumstances. Whether influenced or not by the bondholders, whose power lies mainly in the national banks, we cannot say; but it is certain his financial policy was in favor of that class, while his tendency was to ruin everybody else. Fortunately, however, he learned afterwards that the views he enunciated in public were not practicable, and in time he ceased to urge them.

Another mistake he made was in allowing gimself to be controlled or humbugged by the hold speculators, when he foolishly attempted to reduce the premium on gold by selling a large amount out of the Treasury. This, as every one knows, caused for a time great fluctuations in the market, stimulated gold and stock gambling, and seriously disarranged the business of the country, and then, at last, the premium rose again to the old rate, after the bullion traders of Europe had drawn away the amount he threw upon the market. We have reason to hope, however, that he learned wisdom by this experience, for he has not repeated the foolish act since.

But we have something against Mr. McCulloch for his sins of omission as well as blame for those he has committed. As the finance minister of the republic it was his duty to inaugurate measures to raise the credit of the Government, to give us a uniform and steady currency, to break up the infamous and dangerous national bank monopoly established by Mr. Chase, and to provide for a permanent sinking fund to liquidate the national debt in a progressive and safe manner. These things he has not done. Still, he may be educating himself up to these great statesmanlike measures. It is not too late to commence upon them, and we hope his next report will give us a higher opinion of his ability than his previous official acts have given.

First, the Secretary ought to dissipate all false views and unreasonable expectations about immediate resumption of specie payments. The "On to Richmond," cry of our contemporaries and the politicians in Washington in the early part of the war, was not a bit more ridiculous and impracticable than the cry of on to speedy resumption made now by the same class of visionary theorists. The attempt to carry out their theories about specie payments would be as disastrous as were those with regard to the war. The unparalleled resources of the country, their great and constant increase, and the wonderful progress of business from year to year, will soon absorb more than the present volume of currency. We shall grow up, as we have said repeatedly, to specie payments within as short a time as it will be safe or healthful to come to that. The great thing for the Secretary to attend to, as far as the functions of his office go, is to keep the currency—the circulating medium—as steady as possible, and to avoid violent fluctuations, so as not to disturb existing values or the business of the country. Specie is an article of commerce, the same as grain, corn, or cotton: the currency is not, and it is of little consequence whether gold be worth fifty per cent. premium or at par with paper, so long as all business, all values, and all contracts be based on a steady and safe paper currency.

The currency should be uniform and based directly upon the credit of the Government, not indirectly, as is that of the national banks. We should have nothing but legal-tenders, all of one character though of different denominations. Banks, under proper regulations, might use these for their circulation. The people would have perfect confidence in them. There would be no powerful banking monopoly like that of the national banks. The Government would save twenty millions a year or more by issuing legal tenders in place of the national bank currency; for it would buy up the interest-bearing bonds now deposited by the banks as security for their issue, and the country would have a better and more reliable currency.

The Secretary should recommend Congress by all means to take measures to legislate the national banks out of existence. Independent of these banks having the profits of a circulation which the Government ought to take for the benefit of the people, they are dangerous to the industry and political institutions of the republic. In time they would absorb and control all the profits of labor and trade, and be the most dangerous political machine ever conceived.

He should also lay down a plan for consolidating the debt in one form, bearing a uniform interest. This interest ought not to be higher than four or five per cent. Four would be better than five. The various forms of the debt, much of which has but a short time to run, could be bought up by long-time bonds at this rate without a great advance in the market price. Besides, it is no more than just to the people—the taxpayers—that the interest should be reduced. There is no good reason why they should pay to the bondholders double the amount, or more than those bondholders paid for the debt. This would have the effect of keeping our bonds at home, and preventing a drain of gold to pay the interest abroad.

Then we should establish a permanent and inviolable sinking fund to liquidate the whole debt within a reasonable and given time. This would inspire confidence, prevent a moneyed oligarchy from controlling the destinies of the republic, and set our hands free, with the highest credit and most abundant means, to defy the whole world, if our honor and interests should call upon us to do so.

In the meantime our superabundant revenue can be reduced. Nearly half the present taxes may be taken off. The duties which are now bearing so heavily upon the agriculturists and the general industry of the country, and enriching enormously a few manufacturers, ought to be reduced at once. A rigid economy in every department of the Government should be enforced; for this will lessen our taxes; and nothing tends more to preserve the virtue of a nation.

These are the important questions, overshadowing all others, which Mr. McCulloch, if he has any claim to statesmanship, will take up and elucidate in his annual report to Congress. We hope he may have the capacity, and will use it, not for the benefit of a class or section, nor with a narrow view to the present time only, but looking to the future welfare of the whole country.

The National Debt—Liquidation of Two Hundred and Six Millions in Fifteen Months.

From the Times.

From the Treasury Department at Washington we have now the official exhibit of the public indebtedness, as it was recognized on the first of the current month of November. It is unquestionably the most encouraging statement yet given to the public by Secretary McCulloch, and cannot fail to strengthen popular confidence in the present able and eminently conservative administration of the national finances.

From this statement it appears that about one hundred million dollars of Treasury obligations have been discharged in the third of the current fiscal year which ended with the 31st ult., or at an average rate of twenty-five millions a month; that nearly one hundred and ninety millions of the public indebtedness have been cancelled within a year, or at the average monthly rate of little short of sixteen million dollars; and that the national financial burden is now almost two hundred and six million dollars below the maximum figures. The net indebtedness of the Government was, on the 31st of July, 1865, $2,757,253,276; on the 31st of the following October, $2,740,854,758; on the 31st of July, 1866, $2,633,099,272; and on the 31st ult., $2,551,310,005. Thus it appears that the debt is now precisely $205,943,271 less than it was fifteen months ago.

The interest-bearing debt is now nearly one hundred and eighty-two millions less than it was a year and a-quarter back, being at present $2,215,961,282, against $2,697,819,187 July 31, 1865. In the course of fifteen months the currency interest-bearing portion of the debt has been reduced $406,754,105, chiefly in the line of short date and embarrassing obligations, to which the Secretary commendably gives most attention, while the coin-bearing debt has been increased $224,896,200, mainly by the issue of the popular and controllable Five-twenty bonds. The debt free of interest-cost to the Government has been least disturbed, and very wisely so in our judgment. It stood on the 31st of July, 1865, at $476,173,721; it is now $465,669,684.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:—

	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,288,322,541	$1,310,066,942	$1,333,558,842
Int in currency	978,771,040	939,939,190	882,492,414
Interest ceased	19,653,444	23,302,372	36,988,909
No interest	441,567,810	437,252,205	428,680,775
Grand total	$2,728,314,835	$2,701,550,709	$2,681,630,965
Less cash in Treasury	132,631,687	128,213,767	130,326,961
Net indeb'ness	$2,595,683,168	$2,573,336,942	$2,551,310,005

In the interest-bearing line, the Five-twenties now form $823,944,000, including $514,780,500 of the original or 1862 issue, $100,000,000 of the issue of 1864, $183,381,750 of the first 1865 issue (May and November), and $25,781,750 of the second (or consolidated) 1865 issue (July and January). The six per cents. of 1881 now amount to $283,739,750, against $283,738,750 a month ago. These, with the $171,069,350 of Ten-forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The three series of the Seven-thirty currency loan have been reduced, by conversions, to $724,014,300 from $743,996,050 a month ago, or $19,981,750, making a total reduction in the Seven-thirty line (mainly of the first, or August issue, maturing in nine months) nearly one hundred and six millions from the aggregate issue of eight hundred and thirty millions through the Government loan agency.

Seven millions of compound-interest notes, speedily maturing, have been redeemed, within the month, by conversions into Five-twenties of the consolidated form, leaving the outstanding issue $148,512,140, against $155,512,140 on the 30th of September. The Six per cent. currency bonds, issued in aid of the various Pacific Railroad enterprises, have grown to $9,882,000, from $8,922,000 a month ago. On the 1st of October, there remained in the Treasury $22,500,000 of interest-bearing deposits belonging to private depositors. This amount has all been paid off. Then the non-interest-bearing deposits on private account were $23,302,372; they have been since augmented to $36,988,909, showing that "somebody" prefers our venerable Uncle as a custodian of money which is making no income for the owners.

Legal-tender notes to the amount of $8,969,517 have been withdrawn from circulation and cancelled during the month, leaving the outstanding volume of lawful money $390,195,785, against $399,165,292 a month ago. This is a very significant and opportune movement in the direction of paper money contraction, and consequently of the restoration of the circulating medium of the contry to a specie basis, which is the fixed aim of the Secretary in all his negotiations, as clearly set forth in his last annual report, and since as steadily adhered to as was compatible with the circumstances and interests of the Treasury and the legal authority and privileges of the chief fiscal agent of the Government.

Now that the short-date interest-bearing national obligations are being vigorously cut down, and that the revenues from customs and excises keep up so encouragingly, steady, prudent headway is being and will continue to be made in diminishing the currency inflation, in lessening the facilities for purely speculative operations in gold, stocks, produce, and merchandise, and improving the public credit, as represented by the lawful circulating medium. As the latter approximates the specie standard, Government, as well as private incomes, will increase in purchasing power, which will vastly augment the aggregate of annual savings, individual and national, and develop immeasurably the capacity to meet and provide for all our obligations.

Commercial values, based on depreciated paper currency, must adjust themselves to the inevitable hard-money standard, and thus facilitate the onward march to the resumption of specie payments. The more gradual this change is made, the more assured will be the progress from inflation to complete solvency, and the more thoroughly beneficial will be the results. Secretary McCulloch, while earnestly desiring, and as earnestly striving, for the restoration of the specie standard, is studious to avoid any line of conduct which would be likely to bring about a sudden monetary crisis, which would paralyze the industry and commerce of the country, sweep away all sources of revenue, force the Department back again into the market as a borrower, and thus destroy not only the good work already accomplished, but the brightening prospects before us,—postponing indefinitely the attainment of the end which everybody fervently prays for as the essential complement of the triumph of the nation over its enemies, foreign and domestic.

The aggregate legal-tender circulation is now $538,707,925, against $554,677,432 on the 1st ult., showing a decrease of $15,969,507, including the converted compound interest notes. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was $402,128,318; August 1, $400,361,728; September 1, $399,603,592; October 1, $399,165,292; and November 1, $390,195,785.

The matured debt on which interest has ceased, but which has not been presented for payment, has grown from $23,302,372 a month back to $36,988,909. This amount awaits the call of the public creditors, who do not seem to be in a hurry to demand it.

The cash reserve in the Treasury, according to each of the last two monthly exhibits, compares thus:—

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

	Oct. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1866.
Coin	$86,259,909	$99,413,018
Currency	41,953,858	30,913,942
Grand total	$128,213,767	$130,326,960

This shows an increase of $13,153,109 in the coin, and a decrease of $11,039,916 in the currency reserve, within a month. Of the coin balance on the 1st instant, the sum of $88,516,638 was absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $75,202,269 on the 1st of October, showing a gain during the month of $13,313,769, and since September 1, of $27,657,340; while the sum of only $10,896,980 belonged to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $11,057,640 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult., and $15,480,220 on the 1st of September. At the ruling price of gold, the Treasury owns a coin reserve equivalent to about $130,561,000 in currency, or enough, if so used, to bring the aggregate public indebtedness under $2,510,000,000, or two hundred and forty-seven millions below the amount of the debt fifteen months ago.

Jefferson Davis.

From the Tribune.

Eighteen months have nearly elapsed since Jefferson Davis was made a state prisoner. He had previously been publicly charged by the President of the United States with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln, and $100,000 offered for his capture thereupon. The capture was promptly made and the money duly paid; yet, up to this hour there has not been even an attempt made by the Government to procure his indictment on that charge. He has also been popularly, if not officially, accused of complicity in the virtual murder of Union soldiers, while prisoners of war, by subjecting them to needless, inhuman exposure, privation, and abuse; but no official attempt has been made to indict him on that charge. He has been indicted for simple treason; and even this indictment has not been obtained at the instance of the Government. It may be so badly drawn that no conviction could be had on it, whatever the proof advanced; yet the Executive could say, "I am not responsible for this. The indictment was obtained without the assent or privity of my Attorney-General or Cabinet."

Repeated attempts have been made by the prisoner's counsel to bring his case to trial; but to no purpose. The Government does not appear to prosecute; the machinery of the Courts is always out of order. At one time, martial law stands in the way; when that obstacle is removed, there is a cavil as to the sufficiency or completeness of its withdrawal; and, when that will no longer serve, it is found that Congress has somehow disarranged the judicial districts, and that the case cannot safely be proceeded with. And Congress itself, having most inconsiderately meddled with the matter, never took pains to inquire what action on its part, if any, was requisite; so that now Congress, President, and Chief Justice are in a complete muddle on the subject, each seeming inclined to throw all responsibility for the delay on one or both of the others.

The upshot of all this is, that the prisoner is not tried, nor likely to be; and that, if tried, he is morally certain not to be convicted; if convicted, not to be punished. There are still many persons who would like to have him executed; but there is not one intelligent man on earth who has the faintest notion that he ever will be. For, though governments sometimes inflict capital punishment on conspicuous rebels, they never, at least in modern times, do so long after their rebellion was suppressed. Austria, in 1849, put to death thirteen of the Hungarian leaders betrayed into her hands by the miscreant Gorgey; but she tried them by drumhead court-martial directly after their surrender, and had them all hanged and buried within forty-eight hours. Had she waited eighteen months, and *then* executed them, she would have invoked the execrations of all Christendom.

Since it is notorious that Davis is not to be punished, why is he still kept awaiting a trial which he alone seems to desire, and which he can by no means obtain? What good end is subserved by persisting in a menace which still serves to irritate, though it no longer appals?

Congress, at its last session, evidently felt that it had the President at disadvantage with regard to this prisoner—that he was an elephant which Mr. Johnson had too eagerly acquired, and was now unable either to keep or dispose of save to his own loss. In the state of feeling then prevalent, this aspect of the case was regarded by many with evident complacency. Had the President been a man of high courage, we think he would have bailed the prisoner and called on Congress to demand, if that were deemed advisable, that he should be surrendered and tried, and to prescribe the legal conditions of such trial, since the laws as they stand seem inadequate or defective.

But he should first, at all events, have publicly retracted the charge of complicity with the assassins of President Lincoln, since he has virtually abandoned it by not attempting to found an indictment thereon. It is neither just nor wise to send forth a prisoner of state with the brand of murder on his brow; and a naked failure to prosecute is but equivalent to the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." If Mr. Davis is probably guilty of complicity with Booth, he should long since have been indicted and tried for that crime; if he is not, he should have ere this been explicitly freed from the reproach, even though he were to be executed for treason on the morrow. A great Government may deal sternly with offenders, but not meanly; it cannot afford to seem unwilling to repair an obvious wrong.

A recent impertinence of Wendell Phillips seems to require the statement that we have no knowledge of Mr. Davis' views on any of the grave questions now commanding public attention. Having found no time recently for the enjoyment of imaginative literature, we have not even read his "Prison Life" by Dr. Craven, and we never held any sort of communication with him. But we are exceedingly solicitous, first that the Union shall not be discredited in the eyes of the civilized world by the treatment accorded by its Government to a prisoner of state; secondly, that the South shall be impelled to treat its black people with that wise and fearless generosity which is but another name for justice. If we could to-morrow have impartial suffrage imposed and submitted to, we should very greatly prefer that it be decreed by the South, as essential to her own internal harmony, prosperity, and rapid development. And we feel confident that magnanimity towards Davis on the part of those who hold impartial suffrage to be an essential element of national reconstruction, will powerfully contribute to that juster appreciation of the North at the South which is the first step towards a beneficent and perfect reconciliation.

The Next Congress.

From the World.

Although the returns of the late elections come in quite slowly, the political complexion of the next Congress can be ascertained almost with certainty. The popular interest having centred in the choice of Representatives we refer first to the House, the political status of which is given in the following table:—

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Delaware	1	—	Missouri	3	6
Illinois	3	11	New Jersey	2	3
Indiana	3	8	New York	12	19
Iowa	—	6	Ohio	3	16
Kansas	—	1	Oregon	—	1
Maine	—	5	Pennsylvania	6	18
Maryland	4	1	Vermont	—	3
Massachusetts	—	10	West Virginia	—	3
Michigan	—	5	Wisconsin	1	5
Minnesota	—	2			

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	38
Republicans	133

The States yet to elect Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, and the number of members to which they are entitled, are as follows:—

California	3	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4		
Kentucky	9	Total	21
New Hampshire	3		

Estimating the result of the elections in these State as that of the last Congressional election, excepting that in Kentucky, which recently chose a Democrat to fill the vacancy in the Sixth District occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Green Clay Smith (Republican), the grand result will be as follows:—

Democrats	45
Republicans	137

This, of course, will give the Republicans a majority in the House and plenty to spare, so they will have everything their own way in the Fortieth, as they now have in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

In the United States Senate there are eleven Senators to be chosen this winter by the Legislatures of the following States, to wit:—

Illinois.........vice Lyman Trumbull, R.
Indiana.........vice Henry Lane, R.
Kansas.........vice Samuel C. Pomeroy, R.
*James H. Lane, R.
Maryland......vice John A. J. Creswell, R.
Missouri.......vice B. Gratz Brown, R.
New Jersey....vice *William Wright, D.
New York......vice Ira Harris, R.
Ohio............vice John Sherman, R.
Pennsylvania...vice Edgar Cowan, R.
Wisconsin......vice Timothy O. Howe, R.
*Deceased.

It is probable that, except in the case of Senator Creswell of Maryland, every Republican Senator in the above list will either be re-elected or replaced by a radical; and, on the other side, the seats of Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and the late William Wright, of New Jersey, will be filled by radicals. Maryland, of course, will elect a conservative in place of John A. J. Creswell, providing that the radicals in the State do not succeed by some hocus-pocus arrangement in ousting the conservative members of the Legislature who were chosen on Tuesday. Should this forecast prove correct, the political complexion of the Senate will be as follows:—

Democrats.............9 Republicans.............41

The gist, then, of the whole story is that for the next three years the radicals will have complete control of the legislation in the House of Representatives, and of that in the Senate for a longer period. With them, therefore, the responsibility of the acts of Congress must rest, and the country will hold them accountable both for the wrong that they may do and the right that they may leave undone. We can only hope that, impressed with the grave responsibility now devolved upon them, they will manifest more regard for the real interests of the country, irrespective of their party, than they have done in the past. But we fear that this hope will prove vain.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and

About 19,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT

7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,
Infantry Overcoats,
Sack Coats,
Jackets,
Hats,
Caps,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,
Bed Sacks,
Metallic Scales,
Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Camp Kettles,
Mess Pans,
Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope, Rags, etc.

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

11 6 11t

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. a large quantity of stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles,
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
Commanding.

11 1 18t

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
Two Doors below Chesnut

10 15 1m

NEW ROUTE

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2·45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE,

No. 828 CHESNUT Street,

OR AT THE DEPOT,

BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. F. KENNEY,
Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

11 2 12t

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 14 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HANGINGS!!

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

PAPER

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 21, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.

Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

THE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. 10 17 wsm1m

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

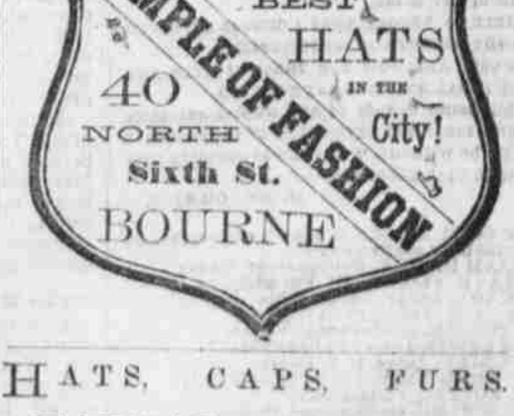
Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS
SECONDHAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HATS AND CAPS.



HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

10 24 wfm3mrp Below Arch.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 21

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

—In the "Life of Archbishop Whately," published by his daughter, appears a singular revelation of the character of Lord Melbourne, who was what is called in politics a "consistent" Whig during his long public life, and who actually led his party in the administration from 1834 to 1841, with a brief interregnum of Peel. He was, it seems, innately averse to change, even where the abuse was notorious and confessed by him. But he watched sharply the tendency of events, and accepted the inevitable with such excellent grace that, as Whately notes, "many people were alarmed with a dread of his going too far; and thus he offered the most effectual check to innovations." But what title he has to be regarded by posterity as a zealous reformer is shown by such quotations as this:—"I say, Archbishop, all this reforming gives a deuced deal of trouble, eh, eh? I wish they'd let it alone." Or this:—"I say, Archbishop, what do you think I'd have done about this slavery business, if I'd had my own way? I'd have done nothing at all! I'd have left it all alone. It's all a pack of nonsense! Always have been slaves in all the most civilized countries; the Greeks and Romans had slaves; however, they would have their fancy, and so we've abolished slavery; but it's great folly," etc.

—The London *Review* for 1795, in an article reviewing the "History of Devonshire," by Mr. Polwhele, says:—"In the church of Tiverton was a chapel built by the Earls of Devon, and appropriated for their burials. Here was the tomb of Edward Courtenay and his Countess. On the tomb was the following inscription:—

"Ho! ho! who lies here?
'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, my wife, to me full dear.
We lived together fifty-five year.
That we spent, we had;
That we left, we lost;
That we gave, we have."

—The name of the new magazine which we announced two or three weeks since, as about to be started under the editorial management of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. J. R. Gilmore will be, it is said, *Ungenial Words*, and its writers Mr. F. W. Shelton, a favorite contributor to the *Knickerbocker* in its last days; Mr. Richard B. Kimball, Mr. Sydney H. Gay, late of the *Tribune*, and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, who, we presume, has seceded from the *Atlantic Monthly*. It will be a weekly, something like *Every Saturday*, with the slight exception that its matter will not be selected, but original, and that it will be illustrated—by what artist or artists we are not yet informed.

—Among the volumes soon to be issued from the Government press is a revised and greatly enlarged edition of Mr. Charles Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress." It will contain nearly five thousand brief biographies, while the official information comprising its ample appendix will be brought down to the close of the last session of Congress. It is to be regretted, we think, that this work will not be *published*, in the ordinary sense of the word, since others besides those in the employment of the Government have frequent use for the information it contains.

—The recent letter of Dr. Doran, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, calling attention to the ruinous condition of Byron's tomb, at Hucknall, has been productive of good results, five hundred pounds having been raised at the last accounts towards repairing and preserving the tomb. While on this subject, we may mention that an antique folding writing-table which formerly belonged to the poet was recently advertised for sale at Manchester, its authenticity being vouched for by the late Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, who was noted in his lifetime as a collector of relics.

—Mr. William L. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, is engaged upon a new translation of "Madame Riedesel's Letters" for the Munsell press. The previous versions of this interesting work are known to be exceedingly faulty, displaying both an ignorance of the original German and its English equivalent. Mr. Stone's changes are said to be so radical that those who only know the "Letters" in the earlier translations will hardly recognize them in his improved version, which is said to combine elegance with correctness.

—A writer to the *Athenæum* complains of the destruction that threatens Stonehenge. Vandal tourists are constantly breaking off and carrying away specimens; and the drivers of carriages allow their vehicles to stand too close to the "holy stones," abrading them seriously with the naves of the wheels. Protection is called for, and if Sir Edward Antrobus, on whose land the monuments are, refuses it, the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury offers to take the matter in hand.

—Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, daughter of Professor Phillips, of the University of North Carolina, has in preparation a work entitled "The Last Ninety Days of the War," a portion of which has already appeared in the columns of the *Watchman*. As Mrs. Spencer has had access to the letter-books of Governor Vance and other leading spirits of her State, her work will doubtless present an interesting as well as accurate picture of the Confederacy in its last struggles.

—A novelty in the way of book-making is now in progress in France, in the shape of a *Guide de Paris*, which is to be published in time for the great Exhibition next year, and for which MM. Thiers, Guizot, Cousin, Lamartine, George Sand, Victor Hugo, and other literary celebrities, are to write each a chapter. That the publisher expects to make something by the speculation may be inferred from the fact that he has paid one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of publishing the work.

—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, who is the most popular living English poet, in spite of his critics, is about to enjoy the honor of a superb edition of his "Proverbial Philosophy," which, in addition to drawings by Gustave Dore, who could illustrate a broomstick, as Stella said to Dean Swift, will contain illustrations by some of the best English artists, among whom we notice the names of Cope, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Corbould, Birket Foster, John Gilbert, William Harvey, and Joseph Severn.

—Mr. Home, the so-called spiritual medium, who at last accounts was on the stage, is about to come into the possession of a large fortune, which he is said to owe to the defunct husband of a lady of eighty, who advised his relict, by raps, we presume, to make such a disposition of her property. Mr. Home will become the adopted son of this credulous old person, and take the name of Lyon.

—Mr. Robert Bell is the editor of "Art and Song," a forthcoming gift book, which will contain more than thirty unpublished and copyright illustrations, among which are six by the late J. M. W. Turner, four by the late John Martin, and others by Leech, Goodall, Hills, Bright, and Corbould.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope's new serial story is entitled "The Last Chronicle of Barset." It will be published in weekly numbers, with illustrations by Mr. George H. Thomas, the first number to be issued on the 1st of December.

—Miss Braddon is a little rusty in her knowledge of juvenile amusements, or she would not make children play hop-scotch on door-steps, as she does in her new story in *Belgravia*.

—Professor Henry Morley is understood to be the writer of the defense of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne which recently appeared in the *Examiner*.

—The entire series of Flaxman's illustrations of Dante, one hundred and eight in number, are announced for publication in London from the original plates.

—M. Paul Feval has finished the concluding volume of his novel, "La Cavaliere," which is about to be dramatized. It is considered his most successful work.

—Mrs. James Hannay and Miss Elizabeth Thackeray are said to be writing a memoir of the late William Makepeace Thackeray.

—Mr. W. W. Story, the sculptor, has lately published a new work on "The Proportions of the Human Form."

—Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax," is reported to be engaged on a new novel.

—Madame George Sand has lately published a new comedy, *De Lis du Japon*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

A CORRECTION BY THE BOARD OF REVISION.—Previous to the act of Assembly creating the Board of Revision of Taxes, it was customary to base the rate of taxation upon a false estimate of the value of real and personal property in the city. For instance, after the Assessors had made their returns, and the Commissioners completed adding up the amount in each ward, the total sum was furnished the Finance Committee of Councils, for the purpose of levying a sum necessary to meet the expenses of the city. After the duplicates were placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, it was the custom of the City Commissioners to make allowances upon bills, and in some cases to quite a large amount, so that the valuation of real estate given to the Finance Committee would be much reduced before the close of the year, and the city deprived of a considerable amount of revenue, which, at the first of the year, was certainly understood to be available; hence deficiencies were created, which left the City Treasurer without means to meet just demands made upon him.

The Board of Revision have corrected this evil by patiently examining into the complaints and appeals of property-owners for a reduction of the amount assessed upon their real estate; and when their return is made to the Finance Committee, it will represent the actual value of the property upon which the tax is to be collected, and therefore will produce to the City Treasury the full amount called for by the duplicates. The Board will also, after their duplicates are completed, place property on the list which may be finished before the Assessors' return of the ensuing year.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday, two persons engaged in the tobacco business in this city were charged with defrauding the Revenue Department, by the use of old boxes for the transportation of snuff which had the inspection marks still upon them. The testimony showed that Collector Sloanaker had made a seizure of the boxes after they had been refilled with bottles of snuff, and had also seized some boxes which contained snuff or tobacco, but which had not inspection marks upon them. The explanation which was given for the use of the boxes which contained the inspection marks was that snuff had been shipped in them to St. Louis, but returned in consequence of it not being equal to sample, and that the boxes were to be used for shipping it elsewhere. The case was continued for a further hearing.

TRIFLING FIRES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the dwelling No. 1122 Girard avenue was slightly damaged by fire.

A carpenter shop in McIlloy street, above Sixteenth, about 6 o'clock last evening, suffered to a slight degree from fire.

About half-past 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the carpenter shop of Thomas Cathcart, Levant and Pear streets, Fifth Ward, was slightly damaged by fire.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night the bedstead manufactory of Revals & Lincoln, No. 409 Brown street, was somewhat damaged by fire, supposed to have been occasioned by an incendiary. Some barrels and bedsteads on the fourth story were consumed, to the amount of $300.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—John Smith, a journeyman baker, aged thirty years, living at No. 621 South Third street, was found yesterday lying on a pile of coal in the cellar of the baker shop where he was employed, with his throat cut, under circumstances of complete mystery as to its commission, as he was unable to speak. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died in two hours. As from the testimony of his employer he entered the cellar alone, it is thought likely that he committed suicide.

STABBED IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.—Last evening, Timothy Harley and John Leary engaged in a quarrel at a tavern, Second and Master streets. From words the parties came to blows, and Harley was stabbed in the side of the head, near the temple. The wound was a serious, but not fatal one. The wounded man was taken to a drug store in the neighborhood, and, after having his head dressed, was removed to his home. Leary was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

FALLING OF A MILL—TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.—The flour mill at Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, belonging to Mr. Caleb Brinton, fell, yesterday, about one o'clock, burying beneath the ruins several men, two of whom, named Yeasley Cooper and James Daily, were killed, and Lewis Kipe was severely injured. There were some 7000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat stored in the mill at the time of the accident.

THE FENIANS INDIGNANT.—At a meeting of officers and members of the Fenian Brotherhood, held last evening, a series of preambles and resolutions were adopted, announcing their adherence to the declaration of Head Centre James Stephens at Jones' Woods last Sunday, and threatening to retaliate should the alleged Fenians be executed in Canada.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday the body of a young infant was dug up out of the cellar of the dwelling No. 2 Heckman place, near Sixth and Willow streets. The circumstances of its burial there being totally unknown to the finders, Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

WAR BETWEEN THE RACES.—Mary Riddle, a white woman, aged thirty-four years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday with the side of her head badly cut in a fight with a colored woman in St. Mary street.

TEMPORARY CHANGE.—The congregation of Beth-E-Emeth, of this city, have engaged Mr. Abraham Pereira to officiate in reading the service or preaching for three months, in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Leeser.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.—This institution is now in successful operation, and recently several aged persons have been admitted under the asylum clause of its constitution.

FLOUR INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending November 8, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 9115; do. rye, 227. Total, 9352.

DISCONTENTED MORTALS.—

Those who are fat
Oft sigh at that,
And crave a slender figure;
While, oft, the slim,
Of active limb,
Wish their proportions bigger.
As to which form looks best,
Each taste must tell,
But both look well
As can be, when at Bennett's drest.

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as......$15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to......50·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..$22·00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to......65·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

☞ A MOUNTAIN OF CLOTHING. ☜
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☞ A MOUNTAIN OF CLOTHING. ☜
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☞ Seventy feet high, and six stories piled ☜
☞ with the best Clothing ever made in this ☜
☞ city, comprising suits for Men and Boys. ☜
☞ Rich and plain Goods, or fancy and stylish, ☜
☞ of every variety. Coats of all the late new ☜
☞ styles, and suits for Men, ranging in price ☜
☞ from $14·50 up to $60, and for Boys from ☜
☞ $7·50 up to $20, and customers well fitted, ☜
☞ and not bored to buy what they don't like. ☜

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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STYLISH,
WELL-MADE
CLOTHING,
AT FAIR
PRICES.

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STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
SIGN OF "STAR."

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. G. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FROM "SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE."—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PECORA LEAD AND COLOR COMPANY.—BEST paint known for HOUSES, IRON fronts; tin ROOFS, DAMP walls, railroad CARS and BRIDGES. These COLORED paints COST one-third that of LEAD, and wear much longer.

This Company's WHITE LEAD is the WHITEST and most DURABLE known. If desired, these paints may be ground in a mixture of GUM, though, in our opinion, GUM destroys the durability of paints. BEST VARNISHES and DRY JAPANS.
S. BOWEN, Secretary,
Office, No. 150 North Fourth street.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

JOHN MORRISSEY, who is a member of the "Ring," *political* and "*fistical*," is, we see, elected to Congress from New York. We expect John will now bring the members "up to time;" also, he will have no "feint" and "parrying," but if they mean "business" they must strike straight from the shoulder. If John would shine, externally, in his new arena, he should purchase his Congressional suit from Charles Stokes & Co's Clothing House, under the Continental.

SILVERINE.—The Ladies all say that Silverine is one of the nicest discoveries of the day, and they say so because they know it. They have the proof before them. Their spoons, knives, brass, German silver, copper, and other wares prove it in their renewed and shining appearance. Old articles made to look as good as new, and many a dollar is well saved by the use of the welcome Silverine.

SNOW POWDER.—Everybody is either asking what Snow Powder is, or, what is better, is using it. It is the wonder and delight of all housekeepers who have given it a fair trial. Once tried, it is sure to become a permanent thing in the house.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Persons wishing to contribute to sale of Oil Paintings to be held on Thursday and Friday next at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, must have them in store on or before Tuesday, the 13th instant.

GIVE YOURSELF for a Christmas Present to your friends in the shape of a Photograph made by B F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Six Cards, or one large Photograph, only $1.

AS YOU GO UP TOWN stop at Whitman's, No. 318 Chesnut street, and take home a box of Candies to the dear ones. They are pure and nice, and will not disarrange the most delicate system.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RUE—GOOD.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Mr. EDWARD N. RUE to Miss JENNIE M. GOOD. No cards.

SCHUCH—MILLER.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. Vogelbach, Mr. FRANK SCHUCH to Miss MAGGIE L. MILLER, the only daughter of C. F. Miller, of the Twenty-second Ward, all of this city.

SHELLER—COWAN.—November 8, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. VALERIUS D. SHELLER to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cowan, both of Roxborough.

DIED.

CONWELL.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM CONWELL, son of Jane and the late Hubert Conwell, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, back of No. 514 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. Joseph's Burial Ground.

FRANCIS.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARGARET FRANCIS, widow of the late Charles Francis.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1602 Spring Garden street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KEIM.—At Bristol, November 8, in the 33d year of his age, THOMAS SHEWELL KEIM, son of Dan'l M. and Mary L. Keim.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SOLLY.—On the 8th instant, Colonel ROBERT W. SOLLY, in the 73d year of his age, soldier of the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Asylum road, above Frankford, on Monday at 1 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On the 8th instant, PAUL SWIFT, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1628 Arch street, on First-day, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 15 1m

LOCK STRIKES AND PLATES, FOR RIM and Mortice Locks and Latches, a general variety of Keys, Locks, Lock Furniture, Door Bells and Fixtures, and other Locksmiths' and Bell Hangers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HORSE CARDS, CURRY AND MANE Combs, Hitching Hooks and Chains, Rope Halters and Halter Chains, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GATHERING UP THE DIRT, DUST, Shreds, etc., as it passes over the carpet, a Patent Carpet Sweeper does not stroke them into the body of the carpet as a broom does. It is, therefore, less injurious and more expeditious. Three of the most approved kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [117]

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 S. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 21 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that, in accordance with the almost universally expressed desire to hear Mme PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and the other renowned artists of his troupe, at the Academy of Music in this city, he will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON TUESDAY, November 13,
and WEDNESDAY, November 14,
in which the following artists will appear:—
Mme PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA,
Mr S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON.

RESERVED SEATS..........ONE DOLLAR EACH

May be had at the Academy and Trumpler's Music Store for both nights on
SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, Nov. 10. 117

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO..........LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7¾.

THIS EVENING
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
The new comedy, in two acts,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Woodcock..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
ACT I.
How Woodcock played his "Little Game"
ACT II.
How Woodcock won his "Little Game"
After which the musical farce,
THE WINDMILL.
Sampson..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
During this piece Mr. Jefferson and Miss Orton will sing the comic duet, "The Miller of Mitcham."
To conclude with the comic drama,
THE SPITFIRE.
Tobias Shortcut..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Scene 1—Hotel of the "Jolly Sea Dogs."
Scene 2—Cabin of the "Spitfire."
Scene 3—Main deck of a Man-of-war
To terminate with a
GRAND SEA FIGHT.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee..........Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager..........ROBERT JONES
Business Manager..........J. C. McCORMICK
Sixth Night of the popular actor,
STUART ROBSON.
SATURDAY EVENING, November 10,
will be presented the burlesque of
MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Cassimir..........STUART ROBSON
Airs on the Banjo, by GEORGE C. DOBSON.
To be followed by the farce of
ARTEMAS WARD.
Mr. Augustus Gingham..........STUART ROBSON
To conclude with
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER
Solon Shingle..........STUART ROBSON
On Monday. PAMLET;
Or, Wearing of the Black.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet..........30 cents
Orchestra Chairs..........50 cents
Gallery..........15 cents
Private Boxes..........$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box..........75 cents
NOTICE—ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at precisely half-past 7.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½.
TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 10,
THE STRANGER;
OR, MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE.
EDWIN BOOTH as THE STRANGER.
To conclude with Boucicault's drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with many requests, an
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at 2 o'clock,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
when will be presented, for the first time this season,
HAMLET,
with all its original splendor.
Doors open at 1¼. Commence at 2.
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS. HOUSES FULL.
Sixth Night of the great engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 10,
the thrilling drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat..........DAN BRYANT
Aided by the full company.
Concluding with the comic drama of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........DAN BRYANT
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Monday—"SHAMUS O'BRIEN."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST MAZEPPA MATINEE.
LAST NIGHT OF KATE FISHER AND
EL NINO EDDIE.
THIS EVENING—JACK SHEPPARD.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS, and DICK TURPIN.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
6 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months..........$8·00
Terms for self practice, 3 months..........$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 29 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 26§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..........$10·00
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Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..........$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

WARRANTED TO CURE
DR FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $7 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis, afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1516 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,
No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY,
Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr. Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq.,
No. 532 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 ws

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF OR A PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock Jaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 60 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city; A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

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DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

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MEDICAL.

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ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1651 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCalla, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

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Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

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J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

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John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1226 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1542 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 wslm

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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING.
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WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
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1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

The Ground of Southern Opposition to the Amendment.

THE Legislature of Georgia yesterday rejected the Constitutional amendment, by a vote which was to all intents and purposes unanimous. As the ground-work on which they base their action, the Committee on Federal Relations subbmitted a report, of which the following is the substance:—

> "First. That the States of the United States alone are authorized to consider Constitutional amendments.
>
> "Second. That such amendments must be proposed to Congress by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.
>
> "Third. That Georgia was one of the original States, and must always have continued such unless she reserved the right to secede, or gave the Federal Government the right to eject her."

The argument then goes on to declare that Georgia and the other States are integral parts of Congress; and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions are forcibly excluded. It says the adoption of the emancipation amendment was no precedent for the adoption of this, the Southern States having at that time no delegation to be received into Congress, as now, when denied admittance. It concluees by saying that, as the amendment in question was not proposed by two-thirds of the constitutional Congress, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution above given.

It will be noticed that the cause for the refusal to ratify has not been found in any injustice on the part of the conditions proposed, but merely on the illegality of the manner in which they were submitted. No one is prepared to deny the first assertion. In regard to the second statement, we do not understand very definitely what it means. The Legislatures of two-thirds of the States do not propose amendments to Congress. On the contrary, two-thirds of Congress must propose them to the States. Let us look, however, principally at the deductions as set forth in the third place.

We "grant that Georgia was one of the original States;" but we deny that Georgia as it stands to-day is the same Georgia which, in 1789, ratified the old Constitution. The chain of continuity has been broken. In 1861 all the officers and all the people of the old State forswore their allegiance to the United States. For four years they maintained by force of arms their independence. During that time all of the officers elected under the laws recognized by the United States had ceased to be officers by the expiration of their terms of office. Supposing even that some of them had been loyal, and were loyal public servants, they would have gone out of office by the time for which they were elected having passed. So that when the Rebellion was subdued in Georgia, the old State had no officers and no citizens. There was no Legislature, no Governor, no Sheriffs, no public officials of any kind. The citizens, by her rebellion, had also forfeited their lives their property, and all their rights. No one will deny that, had the Government seen fit, it had a perfect right to confiscate all Southern property, and execute or exile any Rebel. The State of Georgia was, therefore, in 1865 a name, not a reality; an essence, not a creation. A number of people inhabited the territory called Georgia but no more constituted the old State than did the Normans, when they had subdued England, continue the old Saxon kingdoms intact. In this extremity, the President of the United States proceeded to *reconstruct*, not restore, the States. He did so by virtue of his power as commander of the army. His action was a military necessity, and his newly created States were no more States, legally, than is an army a Congressional district. Before these new creatures of the Executive will could be entitled to civil rights and representation, they must be recognized by Congress. With the Legislative power rests the right to recognize new States; and, to all intents and purposes, these reconstructed States are new Commonwealths. Congress has not yet recognized them, and until it does, they are not equal States, entitled to all the rights of their loyal sisters.

If this argument be true, the State of Georgia, which is now proceeding to deblare itself the old State founded in 1776, is not that State at all, by a creation which dates back into the summer of 1865, and which was formed by the action of but one branch of the Government of the United States. As such, it had no right to be allowed a voice in the adoption of the Constitutional amendment; and that its ratification is asked is rather that we may have a pledge from her of her loyal spirit than that her assent is necessary to make the amendment the supreme law of the land. If this be true, then why submit the amendment to the Southern States at all? We answer, simply, that so far as its being a law is concerned, we do not deem that their assent or refusal has anything to do with the matter. But it is an inchoate contract, one which does not go into force, so far as one party is concerned, until the assent of that party is secured. When a Territory demands admission into the Union as a State, Congress imposes certain conditions. No one can deny that Congress could pass a law embodying these conditions, and make it binding on the Territory. But as a guarantee on the part of the applicant, it waives its right to exact, and asks as a condition of admission the adoption of certain principles. The moment that the applicant accepts these propositions, the contract is binding on both parties, and the new State is entitled to representation.

So it is with the Constitutional amendment rejected by Georgia. She has a perfect right to reject the proposition—the same right as a Territory has to reject the Constitution submitted to it by Congress, as Congress has also the right to refuse admission until its terms are agreed to. And Congress, having that right, will exercise it, if the South excludes itself until the last trumpet shall sound.

If the State of Georgia, so called through courtesy, should accept the amendment, she would be at once admitted. The precedent in the case of Tennessee renders that certain. She would once more enjoy all her old rights, and be a full State by the recognition of Congress. But let her beware. The door is not always open, and the easy conditions now submitted, if persistently scorned, will be succeeded by others which will compel her to pass under a yoke to which the iron collars forged on the necks of Roman slaves will appear, by comparison, as golden ornaments. The loyal spirit will not always chide with traitors, and they who now refuse the proffered hand may ere long be compelled to kiss the rod.

Popular Acquiescence in the Decision o the Ballot-Box.

THERE is one thing about our country that foreigners can never understand, and that is how it is possible for the people to become so wrought up with excitement previous to our elections, and then so instantly to relapse into quiet when they are over, and the decision is made. In other countries such a condition of popular agitation would be the precursor of revolution; but with us it merely indicates the recurrence of our usual and established occasions for determining the popular will.

Never has this phase of American character been more signally illustrated than in the elections this fall. Probably no previous elections ever held in our country were more hotly contested, or called forth more interest on the part of the people. Certainly public meetings were never more largely attended, and public and private discussions were never more sharp and exasperating. But the elections have passed, and we behold the entire country return to its accustomed quiet. The verdict of the people, lawfully expressed, is accepted by all parties. Our party journals turn to the discussion of questions of finance, public, improvements, literature, art, and the thousand other things of every-day interest to the community; our stump speakers cease their patriotic and inspiring harangues to the masses; our political clubs lay aside their torches and transparencies until some future contest shall call them forth; the defeated candidates philosophically reflect upon the uncertainty of all mortal affairs in general, and political affairs in particular, while the victors quietly "accept the situation," and enter upon the performance of their duties.

There is something very encouraging in all this to the believer in popular self-government. It shows a reverence on the part of the people for the established methods of deciding political questions, which is of the highest importance in a government like ours. Indeed, we may say not only that it is important, but absolutely essential; for without this prompt, cheerful, unhesitating acquiescence in the decisions of the people at the ballot-box, popular self-government is impossible. We have never had, in our whole history as a nation, but one attempt to appeal from the decisions of the people, lawfully and constitutionally expressed; and that was in the late Rebellion. The result of that experiment should be a lesson to all those in the future who may be tempted to repeat it.

Our popular elections are vital to our system of government. The ballot-box is the palladium of our liberties. Hence, it is to the interest of every citizen that the utmost safeguards should be thrown around it. The popular acquiescence in the result of elections, which is so gratifying a feature of our political character, is due very much to the general conviction of their purity. And as a great fact, taking the whole country together, probably no elections are held in any other country which can compare with our own in freedom from all corrupting influences. It is to the interest of all of us that they should continue to be so; for whatever tends to pollute the ballot-box pours poison into the very fountains of our civil life.

It is, perhaps, too much the fashion among our people to dwell upon that aspect of the suffrage question in which the elective franchise is regarded as a *right* rather than as a privilege. No doubt it is a right, but it is also of the nature of a solemn trust. No man has any moral right to use that trust except for the highest good of the whole people; and it is the imperative duty of the Government to throw around its exercise such safeguards as shall the most effectually secure such a use of it.

In the light of this discussion, every good man must deplore certain practices which are growing up connected with our elections, such as the use of money, promises of office, betting on elections, and the like. All of these things tend to render our elections less pure, and to diminish the binding character of their results upon the people. On the other hand, we must rejoice at the more stringent safeguards, such as registry laws and the abolition of night hours for receiving votes, which are now being generally adopted in all the States. To preserve the purity of the ballot-box *ought* to be the aim of all parties and of every good citizen.

The Great Meteoric Showers.

PROFESSOR NEWTON, of Yale College, and other scientific men of this country and Europe, have predicted that on next Wednesday morning the earth will pass through a nebulous group of wandering bodies or asteroids, and that the result will be a grand display of meteors, or shooting stars. In order that our readers may be fully apprised of the character of this magnificent display of heavenly fireworks, we publish on our eighth page to-day a carefully prepared and illustrated article, which gives the history of similar phenomena in the past. It will well repay perusal, even in case the shower of stars should not come off according to the programme laid down for it.

But so confident are the savans who have predicted the tri-centennial recurrence of the meteoric phenomenon on a grander scale than any heretofore witnessed, that preparations are being made to observe it throughout the world. Owing, however, to the intricacy of the calculations on which the prediction is based, together with the insufficient data of a reliable character at their command, the wise men have been unable to say that the exhibition will occur at any precise point of time. It will therefore be necessary for those who wish to witness it to be on the lookout on Tuesday morning as well as on Wednesday. The authorities of Boston have determined to save its citizens the necessity of this prolonged and wearisome night-watch by announcing the arrival of the stars, whenever it may occur, by the general ringing of the fire-alarm bells. This suggestion is a good one, and we would call the attention of our own authorities to the subject by requesting them to make a similar arrangement for arousing the people. When the whole heavens are on fire, there can be no objection to sounding a general alarm.

The California Terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

THE public are getting pretty well posted as to the progress of the two Eastern terminal branches of the Pacific Railroad. It is interesting to know that the work is being vigorously prosecuted on the California terminus. The President of that portion of the road has just made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, from which we learn that the road is in operation as far as Cisco, within twelve miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, a distance of ninety-four miles from Sacramento. The work near the summit is of a heavy and difficult character, involving the construction of two tunnels, respectively 1600 feet and 900 feet in length. The heaviest grade thus far made is one of 116 feet to the mile, and for a distance of only three and one-half miles.

It is believed that Salt Lake will be reached from the California side during the next four years. From present indications, the same point will be reached equally soon from this side. We shall not be surprised to behold the cars running through to San Francisco before the 1st day of January 1870.

Horace Greeley Proposed for the Senate.

THE Legislature of New York, at its next session, will have a United States Senator to elect. The New York *Herald*, in a bantering, half serious article, proposes the name of Horace Greeley as a candidate. The State of New York might do a great deal worse, and could hardly do much better, than to send Mr. Greeley to the Senate. On the grounds of party services he is eminently entitled to the seat, but on the higher grounds of fitness for the duties of the position, a wise comprehension of the demands of the age and country in which we live, and especially as the life-long foe of official corruption, extravagance, and dishonesty, should we rejoice to see Horace Greeley in the United States Senate. His election to that office would be a matter of public congratulation throughout the entire country.

DIED.

EVANS.—On the 9th instant, ALLAN CARROL, infant son of George G., and Nellie Evans, aged 2 years and 5 months.

FAIRBAIRN.—Suddenly, at Mt. Holly, N. J., on Friday evening, the 9th instant, MARTHA, wife of S. Blanchard Fairbairn.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SNIDER.—On the 25th October, at Kibburn, near London, England, of paralysis, JACOB SNIDER, Jr., of Philadelphia, in the 55th year of his age.
On arrival of the remains, due notice of the funeral will be given.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY
REV. DR. CLARK, OF ALBANY,
BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.
GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.

TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) WILL BE READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION ON MONDAY NEXT, AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET, AND ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
11 10 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 3trp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S. Morton, Samuel Baugh,
John F. Gross, J. Warner Johnson,
John C. Davis, James G. Hardie,
Benjamin Griffith, William M. Wright.
James Rhoads.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected, viz.:—
JOHN S. MORTON, President.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 11 10 smwst4p

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto of books for Religious Families, Sunday Schools, Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.
All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their old store, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
[11 10 stuth2w4p]

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the "CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION FOR SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA," will be held in this Church To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, November 11, at 7½ o'clock. Reports of the Board of Managers and the Missionary will be read, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. GEORGE LEEDS, D. D. A collection will be taken in aid of the Association. The public are cordially invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D. will preach a Sermon in behalf of the "HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY" To-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock; and a collection taken to aid in ministering to the necessities of the worthy poor.
THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1627 N. TWELFTH Street.—Rev. N. M. PRICE; 10½ "Enemies; must we love them?" 7½, "Has not every man the power to limit God?" The corner-stone of the Chapel will be laid at the corner of Twelfth and Oxford, November 17th (Saturday), at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS and others.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH Schools of Old Pine Street Church, corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets, will be held to-morrow afternoon November 11, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and JOHN K. F. STITES. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERMON BEfore the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION" of the SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be preached by Rev. JOHN B. DALES, D. D., Pastor, in the Church RACE Street, below Sixteenth, on Sabbath Evening, November 11, at 7½ o'clock.

SPRING GARDEN M. E. CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock interesting Centenary and Missionary Sabbath School Exercises. Distribution of Medals, Speeches, Singing, etc. A cordial welcome extended.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. FREDERICK T. BROWN, D. D., of Chicago; 7½ P. M. by Rev. EDWIN H. NEVIN. Subject—"The Encampment of Angels." Strangers always welcome.

FREEDMEN.—MR. CORLISS, AGENT of the American Missionary Association, will speak of its work among the Freedmen at the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH LOMBARD Street, above Fourth, during morning service.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services by the Pastor Rev. S. H. GIESY, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, second of series on "Elisha." Strangers welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets. Preaching To-morrow morning at 10½ and evening at 7½, by Rev. J. C. NIGHTINGALE, of New York.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. PRIEST, of New York.

AT CENTRAL CHURCH, NO. 1222 VINE Street—Rev. LUCIUS C. MATLACK preaches To-morrow morning on 'Religion for this life.' Evening, "Choice of Companions."

REV. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, OF the Baptist Church, Chaplain in the United States Navy will preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To-Morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

PRAYER MEETING TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at Church BROAD and SANSOM Streets, commencing at 7½ P. M. Young people especially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. JOHN CROWELL will officiate at 10½ A. M. To-morrow, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-Morrow by Rev. PRENTISS DE VEUVE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets.—Rev. Dr. MORTON is expected to preach in this church To-morrow evening. Service at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM W. NEWELL WILL preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown. To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL begin a Course of Sermons on Sabbath Evening on "The Abominations of Philadelphia."

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching on Sabbath at 3½ P. M.

SECOND SERMON ON CONVERSION of the Dying Thief, at 3½ To-Morrow, by Rev. Dr. CROWELL, BROAD, above Chesnut street.

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Undergarments for Ladies and Men, in great variety.

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Gents' Dress Gloves, in great variety.
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GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors, only $1·25.
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

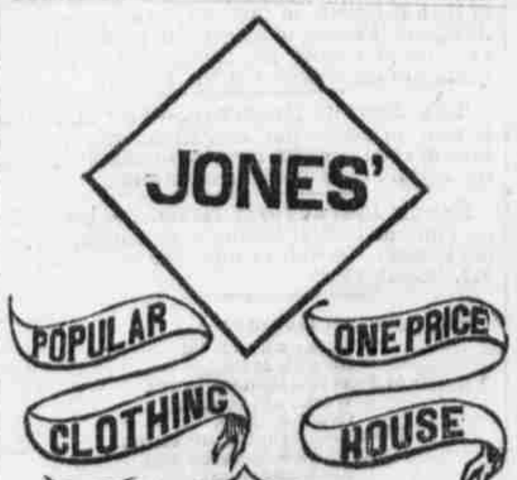
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices.
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth5m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.



FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, a large four-story brick Dwelling with double three-story back buildings having all the modern conveniences, No. 1406 ARCH street, 24 feet 9 inches front, by 120 feet deep to CUTHBERT Street. Apply to the Pennsylvania Company for Insuring Lives, etc., No. 304 WALNUT street. 11 10 3t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 10 3t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

WHAT SAFES ARE BURGLAR-PROOF?

Herring's Safes Only Stand the Test.

ONE OF "LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON IMPROVED" BLOWN OPEN BY ROBBERS

The Safe Left a Perfect Wreck.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

OLEAN, N. Y., November 8, 1866.
Messrs. FARRELL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I send you the following accounts of the great burglary perpetrated here yesterday morning, taken from our village newspapers, which show up "Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes" in their true light.
Yours truly, L. H. W—T.

A BOLD BURGLARY.
From the Olean Times and Freeman, November 7.

The banking office of Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., of this village, was entered this morning about 3 o'clock by burglars, the Safe being blown open and rifled of its contents, about $1000 currency and a large amount of Government Notes, Bonds, etc. A liberal reward will be offered for the apprehension of the burglars and recovery of the stolen property.

The office was evidently entered by forcing the north window, by means of a "jimmy" in the form of a combined wedge or chisel and lever, found outside. Then the outside door was opened by drawing screws on inside from that portion of the door lock into which the bolt slides in locking. All the windows were thoroughly "blinded," by fastening inside, before the windows, with shoemakers' awls and tacks, pieces of rubber or oil cloth, so that no light could be seen from without. With these precautions, the burglars could conduct their operations with comparative safety. The Safe was one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proofs, but appears to have been entered with slight difficulty. A hole a little larger than a common clay pipe-stem was drilled into one of the outer doors, near the lower corner of the door farthest from the hinge, in which, after excavating sufficiently, gunpowder was introduced and a fuse inserted, a portion of which remained in the hole when the robbery was discovered. The effect of the explosion seems to have been to burst asunder the outer and inner plates of the door and to break off the lower hinges. The locks of the doors were uninjured.

The inner door of the Safe was drilled and exploded in the same manner as the outer. The bank will lose by the operation probably not far from $2000, as the amount of currency on hand, about $1400, was unusually small, Mr. Stowell having gone to New York with a considerable amount the evening previous.

The loss in bonds, notes, etc., by special depositors, it is impossible to ascertain definitely, as no account was made by the bank, except a mere memorandum of the packages. These losses, of course, will be the loss of the depositors, as they were merely deposited for safe keeping, the bank not becoming responsible.

Judge Bolles had there deposited $3700 in bonds as follows:—
Nos. 82198, 82199, 82200, 82201, 82202, all of the issue of August 15, 1864, and of the denomination of $500.
Also No. 36654 of the issue of July 15th, 1865, and of the denomination of $500.
Also were taken the following bonds of the denomination of $100 each:—
Nos. 40579, 40582, 40580—First Series.
Nos. 38969, 38970, 38971—Second Series.
No. 50442—Third Series.
Of these Nos. 38969, 38970, 38971, 50442 were payable to E. E. (or Eglantine E.) Bolles or order, and not endorsed.
Nos. 40579, 40582, 40580 were payable to the order of Eli H. Lord and endorsed by him in blank.

Bela Norton we understand had about $2000. The Bockes' boys about $1500, George Chamberlain something more than $300, etc.

Judge Bolles expects to, and doubtless will recover the value of a portion, if not all the bonds lost by him.

This is the third time within eighteen months that this Banking Office has been entered by burglars, but not until now did they get into the Safe. This time it was "cleaned out" pretty effectually. The explosion was heard by Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, of the Ocean House, and Mr. Comstock arose and went out, but all was quiet, nothing was discovered, and he returned. Some half dozen window lights in the Bank were broken by the concussion when the explosion took place. When the discovery was made in the morning the room was pretty well filled with the smoke of the gunpowder.

The apparent ease with which the Safe was forced is a matter of great surprise to the owners and the public, who had the utmost confidence in its security. It was a double Safe, made to order, of chilled iron, was about six feet in height, weight 11,000 pounds, with a burglar-proof chest inside, full width of Safe and twenty-five inches high, secured, like the outer doors, with a burglar proof lock. The Safe was, we understand, made to order for the Bank, and was considered invulnerable. Both locks were uninjured, the lower hinges of both doors were broken, and the doors so shattered as to leave the Safe a complete wreck.

Cashier West left the office at about 11½ o'clock P. M., the explosion was heard about 4 A. M., the robbery was discovered at about 7 A. M.

The confidence of our business men has been seriously impaired in any kind of Safe that will not offer greater resistance to the drill and gunpowder than this.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY—STOWELL, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.'S SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—Our own was startled on Friday morning by the discovery of a great burglary in the banking office of Messrs. Stowell, Chamberlain & Co. The safe was a double one, made by Lewis Lillie, of Troy, of the largest size, weighing many thousand pounds. The burglars obtained an entrance into the office by prying open one of the windows with a jimmy. In the lower left hand corner of the right hand outer door of the safe, which was two inches thick, a hole was drilled, through which powder was introduced. It was blown open, separating the outside from the bolts and inside casing, rendering it a complete wreck. The lower hinges of both doors were broken off. They next attacked the inside safe, which was two feet high, extending the width and depth of the inside of the main safe. This safe was one and a half inch thick, made with folding-doors. They drilled another hole through the right hand door in nearly the same point they had on the outside safe, blowing open both doors. This gave them access to the money and bonds amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, which they carried off. The larger portion of this belonging to special depositors. They also took valuable papers belonging to the firm, leaving in their flight a bag of gold and silver, also a hundred dollar bill. This safe was made to order by Mr. Lillie, of chilled iron, and was supposed to be burglar proof, as it was a double safe, one inside of the other, with Lillie's combination locks on the outside and inside doors. No trace of the burglars has been discovered. They came well prepared with jimmies, drills, gunpowder, etc. The clerk of the bank did not leave there until 12 o'clock at night. The explosion was heard about 4 in the morning, showing they were expeditious in their work.—*Olean Advertiser.*

HERRING'S SAFES
Are Burglar-Proof.

They are Endorsed by all as the "Best Now Made."

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, Corner Murray St.,
NEW YORK; 11t

HERRING & CO., CHICAGO.

A MECHANICAL TRIUMPH.

Some Gossip about Machinery.

The rapid growth and development of our country in the last three-quarters of a century, and the wonderful progress of our people in the mechanic arts, have furnished an unprecedented example of productive industry, and of the creation and establishment of all the essential elements of a great and increasing material prosperity. The record of such progression may properly be expected to show remarkable illustrations of national characteristics, of public economy, and of individual genius and enterprise. To trace the history of American manufactures and inventions would be a task of more than ordinary interest, but our limited space and our more limited knowledge forbid an attempt.

We live in an age of machinery. The scarcity of native journeymen mechanics who are content to remain such, the uncertain supply of the demand through the channel of immigrtion, and, above all, the natural genius and inventive talent of our people, have necessitated the performance of much of the labor in our large manufactories by rapidly running machinery. The last thirty years have been especially prolific in labor-saving machines for the swift and perfect performance of all kinds of manufacturing and farming work, and even the simple duties of housekeeping, such as washing, baby-tending, sewing, and an infinite variety of culinary operations. In the short space of ten years, between 1840 and 1850, the number of distinct inventions patented in the United States was 5941, and among these may be mentioned two of the most important mechanical discoveries of the century—the magnetic telegraph and the sewing machine.

No invention of a similar labor-saving character ever resulted in the same practical benefits to the people, or has come into such general use as that wonderfully simple piece of mechanism—the sewing machine. What could we do without it? Where would we now find hands enough to accomplish the labor which these busy little workers are doing? These are questions which determine the usefulness of an invention, and by them we may guage the importance of sewing machies. The history of the discovery is full of interest, being another instance of the almost invariable rule that those universal geniuses who conceive brilliant ideas and make grand discoveries and inventions, seldom derive the benefit of them. As early as 1836 an ingenious and prolific inventor, named William Hunt, of New York, invented the first machine that was of any practical value for performing the ordinary work of family sewing. Being of a rather indolent disposition, and disinclined to undertake the labor of introducing so novel an invention into general use, he neglected to patent his discovery, and sold the right to manufacture such machines to a Mr. Arrowsmith, who, however, neglected to test the practical value of his purchase, or to secure it by a patent. This was not the first sewing machine invented, for many years before machines had been used in England and France to stitch the maker's name on cloths; but the improvements and discoveries of Mr. Hunt first made it of any practical value for the accomplishment of ordinary shop and household needlework.

Six years elapsed before any further action was taken towards the introduction of sewing machines, and then, on the 22th of February, 1842, the first American patent was granted to John J. Greenough, of Washington. This machine was a curiosity, making what is called the through-and-through stitch, the needle being pointed at both ends, with an eye in the middle, and drawn back and forth through the cloth by an arrangement of pincers. Only the model of this machine was made, however, and it never came into general use.

The next recorded attempt at an application of the idea was made and patented by Benjamin W. Bean, of New York. His machine required that the cloth should be laid in plaits or folds, through which a long needle was driven, forming a sort of running or basting stitch. This machine shared the fate of Mr. Greenough's patent, and soon passed into disuse or oblivion. In the same year (1843) a sewing machine was patented by George R. Corlies, of Greenwich, New York, but no one seems to know much about it—an evidence that its practical value was small. These abortive attempts had the effect, however, of calling the attention of inventors to the subject of sewing machines, and on the 10th of September, 1846, Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, patented the first sewing machine at all adapted to the general use into which it was destined to come. The main features of this machine are similar to those of nearly all the more recent improvements that have been made upon it, and as the general principles are familiar to nearly all of our readers, we will not pause to describe them.

Although to the inventor and to other thinking mechanics the practical value of this invention was apparent, people were shy of placing confidence in so startling an innovation, and no capitalist could be found who was willing to risk his money in an enterprise as hazardous as the manufacture of sewing machines appeared to be. Discouraged at home, Mr. Howe sought the needed assistance in England; but, regarding the scheme as chimerical, and treating the project with even more skepticism than had been expressed by his own countrymen, the English capitalists allowed the patentee to bring his machine back to America, to accomplish which he was obliged to work his passage on a sailing vessel. Once more in his own country, Mr. Howe made another effort to obtain the money necessary to the manufacturing of his machine, and his persistent and patient efforts at last met with the recognition and success which they deserved. Although the machine patented by Mr. Howe would now be considered worthless if compared with the more recent improvements of Messrs. Grover & Baker, yet he stands at the door of the sewing-machine business, as it were, and levies a tax of one dollar on each finished machine in which the principles he invented are used. A fortune closely approaching two million dollars has thus been accumulated by Mr. Howe—a very fair return, considering the fact that the Howe machine has been left far behind by those whose subsequent improvements have effected a revolution in the manufacture of clothing, shirts, caps, boots, shoes, embroidery, and house-furnishing goods. The census of 1860 shows an aggregate of 116,330 machines made in nine States during that year, which is a small number compared to what a census of the present time would show; the value of these machines being $5,605,345, and the amount saved to manufacturers of stitched goods is estimated at some sixteen million dollars annually.

Since the date of Mr. Howe's invention, some three hundred improvements have been made and patented, the most perfect of which is the Grover & Baker machine, which makes a stitch peculiar to itself, and bearing the name of the proprietors. The utility of a sewing machine depends upon its adaptability to the greatest variety of work, and this article would be incomplete if, after tracing the rise and progress of the idea, we should fail to point out from among the thousand varieties the one that comes nearest to perfection, and combining the greatest number of useful qualities. For certain kinds of works there may be machines more peculiarly adapted than others, but for all the numberless requirements of a family we unhesitatingly pronounce the smoothly, silently, and swiftly running Grover & Baker machine the best. The competition which the infinite variety of machines has created in the market, gives one but a slim chance of judging of the merits of a particular patent by its advertisement. Each claims for itself an immeasurable superiority over all others, and the bewildered buyer is lost in a maze of allurements and attractions—some true, but more false representations. It is to award to our favorite Grover & Baker machine the encomiums which it so well deserves, that we have protracted this hastily written article; and as a full and accurate statement of its relative and comparative merits would necessitate the devotion of an additional column, we will close with a brief summary of what, from experience, we know to be its principal characteristic excellences.

One great advantage is that the thread is drawn direct from the spools, and requires no previous winding on shuttles; and the simplicity of all its parts and the easy adjustment of needle, thread, and work, make it more readily comprehensible to the learner than any we have yet seen. Another important fact is that they perform, without an alteration of the adjustment, a much greater variety of work than is possible on others; fastening both ends—two threads, it is true, and a considerable hue and cry has been made over the waste of cotton, but our experience leads us to believe that this objection is more of an advertising dodge than the discovery of a real fault by its competitors—of the seam and requiring no tying. We might thus enumerate quality after quality in our own way, but our limited knowledge of both machinery and sewing would prevent our making ourselves very intelligible; and we think we do the inventors and makers full justice, and at the same time relate our experience in terms which there is no mistaking, when we say that the Grover & Baker machine may be chosen from among the now nearly four hundred improvements on Mr. Howe's patent, as the best, simplest, and most reliable sewing machine in the market.

The trade in these necessities, which have now become so indispensable, is assuming gigantic proportions, which the fortunate inventor of the principle never dreamed of in his most sanguine and hopefully prophetic moments. The value of the machines made annually in America is not far from twenty million dollars, and the business is yet in its infancy. Grover & Baker alone send many thousands to foreign markets, and this popularity abroad is an evidence of their merit and superiority. American sewing machines are used all over the world, and, like American pianos, have furnished the principles which have been adopted by a great majority of foreign manufacturers. To us belongs the credit of first making the idea a practical success, and to us should come the profit. The sewing machine has been needed ever since Eve made her fig-leaf aprons, but it remained for the Yankees to devise the means by which to relieve the patiently toiling women from the wearing effects of endlessly tedious needle-work. Thousands now depend on the sewing machine for their support, the gentle exercise of propelling the treadles, and the merry clicking of its busily working steel fingers, keeping up the health and spirits of the seamstress. They are a blessing, and as such should they be regarded by the multitude of those to whom the sewing machine has come as a beneficent fairy, bringing joy and comfort with it. We have published the advertisement of the Grover & Baker Manufacturing Company ever since THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had a local habitation and a name: The indorsements of many prominent citizens who, from time to time, have forwarded commendatory letters for publication, is sufficient corroboration of the statements we have made; and as the notice still graces our advertising columns, need we only refer our readers to it.

The inventive genius of the age has flooded us with labor-saving machines, and unless something occurs to put a check on the endless recurrence of discovery and improvement, we shall soon live and die by machinery. The duties of life may, before long, be performed for us by clockwork; and deprived of the great mental and physical counterbalance, labor, we will gradually drift into an inert *dolce far niente;* work will become play, and

"Life will be ravished of its zest,
And shorn of its ambition,
And sink into the dreamless rest
Of inanition."—*N. Y. Citizen.*

The Washburne Family.

This distinguished family, several of whose members have already made themselves famous in our National Legislature, will be well represented in the Fortieth Congress. No less than four Washburnes are already elected to the next House of Representatives—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, well known as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the present House, and the tireless champion and friend of General Grant; William B. Washburne, of Massachusetts, a member of the present Congress; General C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, a former member of Congress, and a Major-General of Volunteers during the Rebellion; and Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana, a member of the last House. The first three are, we believe, brothers, the fourth being their cousin. The head of the house is Israel Washburne, of Maine, an older brother of the three Congressmen, himself an ex-Congressman and ex-Governor, and now in training for the United States Senatorship from Maine. A younger scion of the house is an aspirant for legislative honors in New Hampshire. All of them are staunch radicals.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—A young girl, aged sixteen, and named Jonatel, has lately lost her life at Javal (Mayenne) by falling on a small knife she was carrying in her hand, while running to prepare a meal for the family. The blade entered her breast near the throat, and the wound having bled internally, she expired shortly afterwards.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK ROOM, Sunday School, and Tract Depository of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, formerly located in Sixth street, have been removed to their new Book Room, No. 1018 Arch street. The results of their labors, as seen in the report of the Conference Committee, shows a gratifying result for the last Conference year. Since that time they have purchased the building they now occupy, and constituted it the headquarters of the Church in this city and throughout the Conference. Their business is largely increased, and the cause never was more prosperous, and the results more than meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The last Conference gave it their full endorsement, and pledged their support.

The sixth resolution states that, as the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society is auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as its Depository is managed by the Society for the sole benefit of the Church, the Conference regarded it as strictly a denominational and connectional establishment. We think it the duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the bounds of this Conference, to make liberal donations to this worthy object, and give it their largest patronage, and thus establish a first-class house in our community.

A NEAT ROBBERY.—Mr. Vanderbilt, residing in Woodbury, New Jersey, came to the city last Wednesday with his horse and wagon. He drove to Fourth and Walnut streets, and making his horse secure, he stepped into a real estate office, where he stayed for a few minutes, conversing about some property. When he came out of the office he looked, and, lo and behold! his horse and wagon, which he valued at $500, were both gone. He looked up and down for the missing property, but in vain. Having urgent need of a team he stepped into Mr. Champion's carriage depot, at Eleventh and Race streets, to purchase a wagon.

As the proprietor took him around to see the various vehicles exposed for sale, Mr. Vanderbilt saw his own property. He immediately informed Mr. Champion of the fact, and his wagon was restored to him. Prompt measures were then taken, and the man who took the wagon there to be sold was arrested soon after. He gave the name of George Daniels, and is only eighteen years old. Soon afterwards the horse also was recovered. Daniels was taken before Alderman Godbou, and, after a hearing, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—William Nichols was arrested yesterday afternoon for committing a violent assault and battery upon a man named James Ryan, near the new bridge, above Girard avenue. It appears that Nichols got into a violent quarrel with Ryan, and not being able to silence him with his tongue, he tried the virtue of his fist, and knocked him down.

Not being satisfied with that, he picked up a large stone, and was earnestly engaged in trying to flatten Ryan's head, when the latter's yells attracted the attention of the police, who ran up and arrested Nichols just in time to prevent more serious consequences, as the stone proved to be much harder than Ryan's head, and gave him a very unpleasant sensation. Nichols had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $600 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery.

SERENADE.—Last evening a large number of military and naval pensioners of this city and vicinage, accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band, called at the residence of Colonel Enoch W. C. Greene, United States Pension Agent of this district, in Wallace street, below Twenty-first, and tendered him a delightful serenade. In answer to repeated calls, Colonel Greene made a very pleasant speech, thanking his friends for the compliment conferred. Colonel Albert Barnes Sloanaker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, also made an address, after which there was more music, and then for a while nothing could be heard but the rattle of the vessels used at the *dejeuner* within. Then there was music, more liquid in melody than before, and then all was quiet again until the dawn of day.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—George Green was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-third and Brown streets, on a charge of misdemeanor. It appears that Green took a load of hay to the Union Passenger Railway Station, and sold it to the company, receiving at the time a ticket for pay, which would be cashed by the Treasurer of the company. At the same time the Superintendent told him to bring on the load. He went out and altered the ticket so as to call for pay for two loads instead of one, and presenting it, got it cashed. The swindle was, however, detected soon after, and Green was arrested as above stated. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, at which it appears he said that he intended to bring the other load of hay. He was held in $1000 bail.

A BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—Yesterday morning Officer Keyser, whilst patrolling his beat, discovered a man trying to force his way into a shoe store, in Fifth street, below Monroe. The burglar saw the officer coming, and tried to make his escape, but was unsuccessful, and was captured at Fifth and Shippen streets. He gave the name of John Slaver, and is alleged to be a professional burglar. When arrested he had the implements of his trade with him. He had free lodging accorded to him last night at the city's expense, and this morning was introduced to Alderman Tittermary. After hearing the facts of the case, the Alderman committed him to answer, refusing bail in the case.

THREE OF 'EM.—Three peddlers went peddling out into the northern part of our city as the sun went down. But owing to a remarkable oversight on the part of the three, they had neglected to procure a license for carrying on their mercantile adventure. Disastrous consequences ensued. At Germantown road and Oxford street all three were arrested—Isadore Lewis Levin, James Lewis Levin, and Myers Toll—and were escorted in triumph to the presence of Alderman Clouds. After hearing their stories, Isadore was fined $50 for selling goods without a license, which brought his profits on to the wrong side of the account. The other two were sent on their way rejoicing.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John McGrand was arrested at Second and Catharine streets, yesterday morning. It appears that John is employed in the responsible capacity of a drayman. Being of rather an impatient disposition, John undertook to drive right through the prison van, regardless of consequences, when he was arrested. The van did not receive much damage. John was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer the charge of reckless driving. It is probable that he will hold his horses the next time, as he will have ample time for reflection upon the danger of being too much in a hurry.

A GREAT MEETING of the religious world will take place next Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Twelfth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, when Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, D. L. Moody, Esq., of Chicago, and delegates from many of the principal associations (General Howard among them), will be in attendance. Tickets are gratuitously distributed, and are in unusual demand.

A SEVERE ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John Ott, living in Taney street, and employed in the Girard Avenue Passenger Railroad stables, met with a severe accident. He was cutting hay with a patent hay-cutter, when, by some inexplicable means, he got his hand under the knife, and had three fingers and part of his left hand taken off. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

SOUND RELIGIOUS READING, of all kinds, can be obtained at the Book Store of the Protestant Episcopal Book Society, No. 1224 Chesnut street. A change in the management of their establishment has recently been made, and their facilities for supplying the public with high-toned religious works have been greatly increased at the same time.

A STRANGE SUICIDE—JOHN SMITH KILLS HIMSELF—ADDITIONAL FACTS.—We have to record a very strange suicide that took place yesterday morning, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. The deceased, John Smith, has been employed as a journeyman baker at the establishment of John D. Roth, No. 621 South Third street, since June, 1862.

Mr. Roth's statement of the occurrence is as follows:—

Mr. Smith has been employed in our place for three or four years past. He is a single man, of steady, sober habits, and not at all given to any kind of dissipation.

Nothing unusual was ever noticed in his behavior until about six months ago, when he began to act rather strangely. He would sometimes stop whilst at his work, and roll his eyes up and down in a curious manner, and then burst out into a loud laugh. Still, he would never say to any of his fellows what was the matter with him.

In fact, he was most uncommonly uncommunicative, having scarcely a word to say to any one except upon matters connected with his business. He had a habit also of talking to himself in a low, muttering manner, but so indistinctly that nothing could be determined.

Yesterday he got up about a quarter before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About ten minutes before 4, he and Mr. Roth went down into the cellar where they carry on their business, and Mr. Roth stayed with the deceased until 4 o'clock, giving him directions about the baking. When he returned, after going up-stairs for a few minutes, he missed Mr. Smith.

It was then about ten minutes after 4 o'clock. He heard groans coming from the front cellar, and going in, he found Smith lying on a heap of coal. He was lying down, with his feet up high on the coal heap and his head below, and resting his face on his arms. Mr. Roth picked him up, supposing him to be sick, and when he, with the assistance of others, had carried Smith up stairs they found that his throat was cut. He could not speak.

After remaining in the house until about ten minutes before 5 o'clock, he was taken away by a couple of his brothers-in-law. When taken away he was just able to breathe, and must have died a few minutes after he left the house. The wound was made by a razor, and almost severed the windpipe and jugular vein. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

COLORED WOMAN ON THE WAR-PATH.—Last evening quite a little excitement was occasioned by the actions of an excited female of the colored persuasion. The woman in question, named Annie Chapman, had conceived a violent antipathy towards a man, and thinking that the world could not contain them both, she buckled on her armor and went forth to conquer; but her enemy was wary, and kept scarce.

Annie, however, animated by her spirit of animosity, expressed freely her desire to annihilate her enemy, and consequently attracted the attention of the guardians of the peace, who arrested her. When taken into custody she attempted to throw away a black-jack she had concealed on her person. She had also a sharply ground razor, which she evidently intended to put to other uses than shaving. She had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to answer for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

SLIGHT FIRE—WOMAN INJURED.—Last evening, about a half hour before midnight, a slight fire broke out in the dwelling, No. 221 S. Eleventh street. A bed and bedding took fire from some cause unknown, and a woman named Mrs. Shepherd, living in the house, who was sleeping in the bed at the time, was severely burned before she could escape.

TO THE LADIES.—We desire to call your attention to the card of Messrs. Epstein & Haines, late of the firm of Owen Evans & Co., dry goods dealers, Nos. 113 and 113½ North Ninth street—Price & Wood's old stand. A visit to their establishment is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will be held in the College Hall next Tuesday afternoon.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 28, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35 and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S GREAT DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF THE CHOICEST DRY GOODS, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

ONE PRICE, QUICK SALES, AND SMALL PROFITS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

If you Wish Real Fine and Strictly Pure

TEAS

AND

COFFEES,

At Lower Prices than much INFERIOR GOODS are usually sold for, go to the

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 21 S. SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

AND

No. 932 Arch Street, Near Tenth.

Every Person in want of Fine and Strictly Pure

TEAS,

COFFEES,

AND

SPICES,

Will find it to their advantage to try ours. We guarantee to give satisfaction.

YOU
CAN
SAVE
FROM
25 TO 75 CTS.

ON A POUND OF TEA,

IF YOU GO

TO THE

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 21 S. SECOND Street,

AND

No. 932 ARCH Street.

We import our Teas and Coffees, and can therefore sell much lower than most Stores in this line.

Our $1·00 Black Tea is as good as the usual $1·25 Tea.

Our $1·25 Black Tea is as fine as the usual $1·60 Tea.

Our $1·50 Black Tea is the finest imported and equal to the usual $2·00 Tea.

Our $1·25 and $1·50 Japan Teas are superior Teas, and usually sold at 50 cents per pound higher.

Our $1·60 Japan Tea, and our $1·60 Oolong (Black) Tea, are the finest Teas imported, and usually sold at $2·25 per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our 40 cent Coffee is the finest Coffee imported, and considered by every person who uses it as fine as any 50 or 55 cent Coffee.

If you wish to drink real fine Coffee, try our 40 cent Roasted Coffee. Nothing finer to be had in the market.

Imported and to be had only at the American Tea Company's.

Our 30 and 35 cent Roasted Coffees are very fine.

Our Coffees are roasted fresh every day without water, lard, or grease.

All Goods Sold Wholesale at Cargo Prices, and Retail at Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 21 SouthSECOND ST.

AND

No. 932 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

10 26 6m4

NUMBER XCIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

November.

Monday, 5.—Departure of Maximilian from Mexico to follow the fortunes of the Empress Carlotta. She being afflicted with absent-mindedness, Max thought, under the circumstances, he would encourage absence of body in himself.

Tuesday, 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton wasn't elected to Congress from New York, but Mr. John Morrissey, the prize fighter, was. The strong-minded stand no chance with the strong-muscled.

Wednesday, 7.—The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff in Baltimore still continue in jail, and receive the condolence of their counsel, who try various pleas to get them out, except "Please, sir, won't do so again."

Thursday, 8.—The "Boys in Blue" give a dinner to Andy Curtin at the State Capital, he being the only Andy whose policy the "Boys" can endorse.

Friday, 9.—Stephens, the C. O. I. R., has left the country, it is supposed to fight the British Lion, but probably, since he is in funds, "to fight the tiger," which can be done without physical risk.

Saturday, 10.—Series Column Day. The editor since the election of Morrissey, has given up all idea of running for Congress—would rather run from it.

A CANINE EPITAPH.

To kindred earth all dogs must pass—
This one's short life is over;
As people say, he's "gone to grass";
Let's hope, poor dog, it's *clover*.

THEIR TRUE COLORS!

By an Imperial order, the Turkish commercial flag has been altered. Instead of the red ground and the white crescent as hitherto, the colors are a green ground with a red ball in the middle. This introduction of green with the commercial flag is peculiarly happy, that being the colors of the Profit.

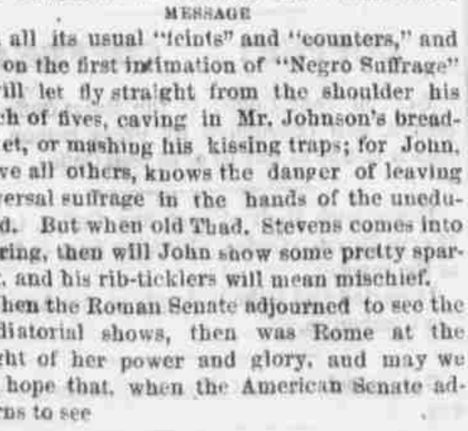
SPORTING INTELLIGENCE!

Fights to Come!

Mr. McChoakumchild, the School Commissioner—who, in the language of Dickens, "had a genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer"—has found a Peer in our Commoner John Morrissey, elected to Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of New York. As was the case with Mr. McChoakumchild, so with John, "he will go in and damage any subject whatever with his right, follow it up with his left, stop, exchange, counter, bore his opponent to the ropes, and fall upon him neatly," and, to continue the simile, he will be certain to "knock the wind out of common sense, and render that unlucky adversary deaf to the call of time."

We can imagine the great—and shall we say healthful?—change that must come over the mode of discussing knotty questions, in our heretofore wordy Congress. As all politicians more or less owe their nominations first, and their elections secondly, to the operations of the "Ring," how appropriate that an ex-Champion of the "Ring" should lend his countenance (though it is a little bruised and "smiling") to a gathering of many party leaders of the "ring" and ringleaders of the Democratic party!

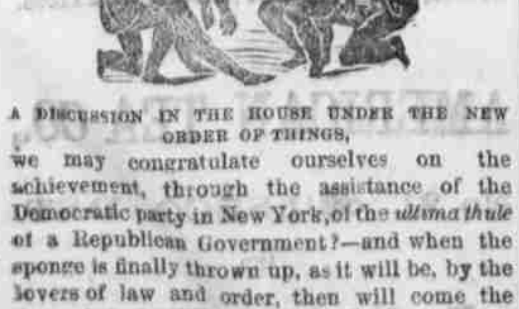
We see now, in our mind's eye, John going through a course of training for his maiden speech. We see the anxiety manifested by his trainers and backers, Fernando Wood, Brooks and Company, that he should have *proper weight* when he comes into the ring; how they expect he will fight all New England to the ropes and lodge his left mauley in Ben. Butler's other peeper, rendering the expression of Ben.'s countenance as much a physical doubt as the expression of his opinions is a political certainty. We see



JOHN PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

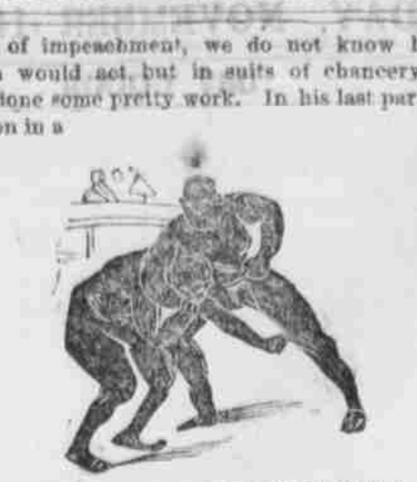
with all its usual "feints" and "counters," and how on the first intimation of "Negro Suffrage" he will let fly straight from the shoulder his bunch of fives, caving in Mr. Johnson's bread-basket, or mashing his kissing traps; for John, above all others, knows the danger of leaving universal suffrage in the hands of the uneducated. But when old Thad. Stevens comes into the ring, then will John show some pretty sparring, and his rib-ticklers will mean mischief.

When the Roman Senate adjourned to see the Gladiatorial shows, then was Rome at the height of her power and glory, and may we not hope that, when the American Senate adjourns to see



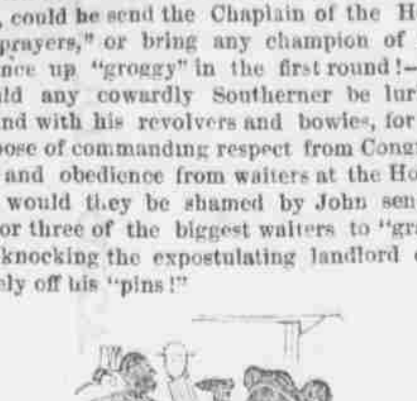
A DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE UNDER THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS,

we may congratulate ourselves on the achievement, through the assistance of the Democratic party in New York, of the *ultima thule* of a Republican Government?—and when the sponge is finally thrown up, as it will be, by the lovers of law and order, then will come the time when the "Ring"-istic as well as political will *wring* all liberty out of the people. In a case of impeachment, we do not know how John would act, but in suits of chancery he has done some pretty work. In his last participation in a



JOHN CONDUCTING A SUIT IN CHANCERY.

case of that kind, he spilled more "claret and treated his client to more *punches* in the head than was ever done by any tippling lawyer of modern times." How easily, if things displeased him, could he send the Chaplain of the House to "prayers," or bring any champion of temperance up "groggy" in the first round!—and should any cowardly Southerner be lurking around with his revolvers and bowies, for the purpose of commanding respect from Congressmen and obedience from waiters at the Hotels, how would they be shamed by John sending two or three of the biggest waiters to "grass," and knocking the expostulating landlord completely off his "pins!"



JOHN SENDING A WAITER AFTER "CHOPS FOR TWO."

THE WAITER RETURNS WITH THEM.

ON DIT.

That Edwin Booth is going to play the Athletics on Monday afternoon, and "Hamlet" at night.

Missing Man.—Left his home, the Hall of the Montezumas, an old man of feeble mind, a foreigner. Answers to the name of "Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico." It was noticed that he has been wandering in his mind lately, and it is feared that his body has been doing the same thing. When last seen he was on the road to Vera Cruz, apparently in a hurry, making very good time. Had on when he left a cocked hat, French, wide peg-top pantaloons, short-tail coat, and buttons with the Mexican Eagle on the tail. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious cousin. Address (post paid) L. N., Tuileries, Paris, France.

The *Ledger* speaks of a Mr. *Brassey*, a railroad man in England, being honored with the *Iron* Crown, and adds that it is probably designed to give the newspaper men a chance for "metallic jokes." We think this one already has the ring of the true metal.

Yearly Gross Products of the Union.

The following figures approximately illustrate the relative value, estimated in specie, of the various industrial interests of the United States, as ascertained by recent inquiry at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:—

Agricultural and forest products	$1,700,000,000
Manufactures	980,000,000
Mineral products	75,000,000
Fisheries	13,000,000
Profits from foreign commerce, imports and exports	190,000,000
Earnings from domestic commerce, coastwise, inland, and local	1,500,000,000
Average yearly increase in value of domain, roads, canals, dwellings, etc.	2,400,000,000
Total	$6,858,000,000
Yearly consumption	$60,000,000,000
Savings, or net increase of wealth	$778,000,000

Cricket Among the Turks.—A Constantinople paper, the *Levant Herald*, announces that the "Constantinople Cricket Club will meet regularly for practice, at Kadikeui, Tuesdays and Fridays, in the field in front of Don Andrea's; at the Sweet Waters of Asia, Inner Valley, on Saturdays; and in Sultan's Valley, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."

Bored.—A member of the Vancouver's Island Legislature, McClure by name, spoke on a recent occasion for seventeen consecutive hours to defeat an obnoxious bill, and carried his point, only yielding the floor for motions to adjourn. Probably his auditors became so hungry and sleepy that they voted on the principle of yielding to anything for a quiet life.

Churches and Missionaries in China and Japan.—There are fifty-five Protestant churches in China and ninety-five Protestant missionaries. Protestant missionaries are also settled in Nagasaki and Yokohama, in Japan. Many of the rich Japanese are learning from these missionaries the languages of the western nations.

Reformed Boys.—The Boys' Reformatory in the New Forest, England, has been established nearly thirteen years. Up to last year one hundred and seventeen boys had left the Reformatory. It was known that one hundred and two of them were getting an honest living, and were likely to become worthy members of society.

Notre Dame.—The work of restoring the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, Paris, is almost finished. It has occupied twenty years.

—Julia Dean Hayne, the actress, made $60,000 in California.

—When is the best time to read the book of nature? When autumn *turns the leaves*.

—Washington Irving's old summer-house was lately sold at auction for $10.

—A Pithold, Pa., doctor has just fallen heir to a fortune in Scotland of £85,000.

—Admiral Farragut has decided upon his insignia of rank—a gold star worn upon the arm.

—A Flemish newspaper actually bears the name of the *Ronseelærschnieuwœodiginqsblad*.

—In Adrian, Mich., a girl ten years of age is charged with attempting to murder her father.

—Nearly 2000 Germans leave Europe for America every year.

—There are already nine steamboats on the Amazon.

—Female lobyists swarm at Washington.

—A large number of Jews are going South.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham's career seems like one long appeal to the sense of astonishment. Not that the things he has done in life have been in themselves of such astonishing merit; but it has been his fortune, or his knack, that, while his exploits in literature, in oratory, and in conduct should be intrinsically noteworthy, they should also, from some extrinsic circumstances, be positively wonderful.

Whether intentionally or not, his success has illustrated, in its application to human beings, the principle of wonder-working which Dr. Johnson expounded in the case of dogs:—"The wonderful thing about seeing a dog walk on two legs is not that he walks on two legs so well, but that he can walk on two legs at all."

In early life Lord Brougham did what was marvellous because it was done by one so young; in middle age he did things which were marvellous because they were known to have been done amid the appalling multitude of the occupations which his middle age delighted to absorb; in later life he has done things which were marvelous because they were done in later life. In youth he had the maturity of advanced years; in advanced years he has the activity of youth. A venerable boy, a juvenile old man, at each extreme of life he has amazed the world by doing what would not have been amazing at the other extreme; while his stormy middle age was one tremendous Olympian struggle for prizes of all sorts—a multifarious agony for both soul and body, amazing the world because its work was achieved as the facile task of a man who was believed to have but one head and but one pair of hands.

Thus, astonishing one generation by his precocity, another by his versatility, and a third by his antiquity in so wonderful a state of preservation, he seems bent on going down to posterity in person, contending with each successive generation for the fame of having known somewhat of everything, of having done somewhat of everything, of having said a good deal of everything, of having never rested and never got tired, of having been old when he was young and young when he was old!

Nearly thirty years ago, when the splendor of his political and personal renown was under an eclipse—an eclipse, by-the-way, from which it has not yet emerged—the announcement fell like a crash of thunder out of a clear sky that Lord Brougham was dead. Personal dislike paused; partisan hostility arrested its own dagger; and the journals of England, with but two notable exceptions, poured forth columns of generous eulogy. When they had given sufficient vent to their lamentations and their praises, his lordship, to their infinite disgust, as suddenly reappeared upon the scene, and in anything but the plight and bearing of a dead man. I think those laudatory journalists never forgave him for coming to life again; and that, if after that event he had the weakness to die in reality, they would have seasoned their second obituaries with such stuff as would have made him quite contented to stay dead. In fact, it may be imagined that it is from some apprehensions of editorial vengeance that his lordship still persists in refusing them the opportunity of bringing out what they have written. But it is a curious proof of the sort of reputation Lord Brougham has made for himself in the world, that he—the great statesman, judge, orator, philanthropist, philosopher—should have been thought capable of the vanity and the artifice of himself starting the ruse, in order to taste beforehand the verdict of posterity. It has been the fortune of other eminent men to have been proclaimed dead while still in a state of prosperous health; as, for example, of Gibbon, who, on hearing the report of his own death, instantly wrote off to his friend, Lord Sheffield, an argument to prove that the report was true; but no one that I remember, except Lord Brougham, has even been suspected of causing such a report concerning himself. In the admiration which intelligent Englishmen feel for his great gifts, his great attainments, his great services, for his intellectual vigor, his endurance, his industry, his versatility, his once magnificent eloquence, his philanthrophy so fruitful in grand results, there is ever perceptible the impression that he is after all only a splendid showman—that he is nothing unless ostentatious; that his oratory, his mathematics, his chemistry, his natural theology, his legal lore, are for exhibition; that even his joy in the amelioration of society is palpably excelled by his joy in the glorification of Lord Brougham; and that, in addition to being a man of inordinate vanity, he is, partly for this very reason, a man of unsound judgment and of an untrustworthy moral character. In what is called "society" in London, I am told the personal veracity of Lord Brougham is not only below par, but below zero; that it is never mentioned but to be laughed at; and that the one word most derogatory to a gentleman is freely and openly applied to him. It is full of significance, also, that the two great statesmen at this epoch who have most conspicuously patronized Christianity—paying those fine compliments to the Bible and saying those pretty things about Orthodoxy which make such effective quotations in the pulpit, in theological class-rooms, and at religious anniversaries—should have been precisely the two statesmen who were also united in their peculiar reputations for private morals—Daniel Webster and Henry Brougham! They both belong to that class of great men who seem to indemnify themselves for the trouble of complimenting Christianity by the liberty of violating the cardinal precepts. I for one do not know any greater *sham* in our time, or one more worthy of public denunciation, for the sake of a wholesome public sentiment, than that presented by the author of a celebrated work on "Natural Theology," and of innumerable pretty speeches about Scriptural Infallibility, the Trinity, the Decalogue, the Beatitudes, and Hell-fire, allowing to be exhibited in the shop-windows of London a photograph, wherein he is represented with a little boy standing at his side, and whereon is inscribed "Lord Brougham and his son;" although it is well known that Lady Brougham had but one child, and that child a daughter, who died forty years ago. Lord Brougham should suppress either his compliments to Christianity or the photographs of his illegitimate children! In endeavoring to portray the sort of mixed fame which he possesses among discriminating Englishmen, I should perhaps state the case not unjustly by saying that he has their admiration, without their confidence or their love. Lotorop Motley, with very droll effect, mentions that William of Orange regarded Casimir with "respectful contempt." It is very much that kind of regard which Englishmen cherish for Lord Brougham.

I gladly turn to another part of my subject. Whatever may be Lord Brougham's faults, whatever may have been his motives, his career has been one not only of extraordinary brilliance, but of extraordinary usefulness. To say nothing of his performances in science and in literature; to say nothing of that powerful forensic eloquence of his, before which even Canning quailed, which nearly shook George IV from his throne, which made Harry Brougham for twenty-five years the idol of the English people, and which rendered him the worthy successor of Fox, Burke, and Pitt—he has been connected as leader and advocate with the grandest and most beneficent measures of advancing civilization which have distinguished the past sixty years—with the reform of English law, the repeal of religious disabilities, the abolition of slavery, the establishment of mechanics' institutes, and the extension of political rights to many of his fellow-countrymen—in short, with all the great measures which have a tendency to make mankind wiser, freer, happier!

It is indeed strange that, even this last week, at Manchester, we should have been hearing long and vigorous speeches from this wonderful old man; that we should have seen on the platform in the discussion of our very modern themes, and in the company of our very modern men, like Thomas Hughes and Professor Fawcett, a man who was born when the great Napoleon was only ten years old, who was himself two years old when Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, who was celebrated in the scientific world three years before the death of George Washington, who helped to establish the Edinburgh *Review* with young Sydney Smith, young Jeffrey, and young Horner, who wrote in it the contemptuous criticism upon the juvenile poetry of Lord Byron which called forth "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," who was in mature life and renowned throughout the world when Louis Napoleon, Bismark, Chief Justice Chase, General Grant, and Abraham Lincoln were babes.

Of some men it has been sadly said, "They lived too soon." Of Lord Brougham it must be said, "He lived too long." "Better would it have been for him," said Washington Wilks, at the farewell breakfast in London to Henry Ward Beecher, "if Lord Brougham years ago had known how to gather the mantle of his greatness about him and sink down into dignified repose. Since 1848 he has been but the echo of his old renown."

For Lord Brougham's fame, perhaps, the worst thing that ever happened was that the announcement of his death in 1839 was a ruse.—*London Correspondence of the Independent.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Additional Appropriation to Pay for the Expenses of Repairing Various Police Station Houses of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to the Police Department to pay for repairs made to the various Station Houses of the city of Philadelphia, and the work shall be done under the supervision of the Committee on Police, and warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Mayor, upon the Committee on Police, certifying that the work has been done to their satisfaction.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 10 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for the Payment of the Laborers and Carters of Messrs. Hill & Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the City.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents ($6589 38) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to pay the laborers and carters of Messrs. Hill & Smith, contractors for cleansing the northern section of the city, for work and labor done by them in cleansing the streets while in the employ of the said contractors; and that the warrants therefor be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 10 1t

RESOLUTION Approving the Sureties of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes-elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That J. Henry Askin and William P. Hamm are hereby approved as the sureties of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes-elect, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties, that is to say—The lien of the judgment against J. Henry Askin shall only operate on and against the following described premises, viz.:—Lot of ground whereon is erected the house numbered 631 Walnut street, in the Fifth Ward; lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 3701 and 3703 Baring street, and the lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 3219, 3221, 3223, and 3225 Market street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. And that the lien of the judgment against William P. Hamm shall only operate on and against the following described premises, viz:—Lots or pieces of ground whereon are erected premises numbered 3700, 3702, 3704, 3706, 3714, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, and 3726 Baring street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 10 1t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·75. H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

810 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"EDINBURGH" .... Saturday, November 17
"ETNA" .... Wednesday, November 21
"CITY OF BOSTON" .... Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK" .... Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" .... Saturday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold .... $90 Steerage, Currency $35
To London .... 95 To London 40
To Paris .... 105 To Paris 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR .... On Saturday
MONTEREY .... On Wednesday
HAVANA .... On Saturday
MISSOURI .... On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent
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ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins .... $6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin .... $25. Second class $13
SAVANNAH, cabin .... 25. Second class 13
Every SATURDAY, star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin .. $50. Second cabin .. $40. Second class .. $32
First cabin .. 60. Second cabin .. 40. Second class .. 28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

		Head Blocks.		
At Boston, Mass.	from	300	to	500
Providence, R. I.	from	300	to	500
New Haven, Conn.	from	300	to	500
New York City, N. Y.	from	4,000	to	8,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from	3,000	to	3,500
Pittsburg, "	from	100	to	200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000	to	1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500	to	600
Baltimore, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500	to	2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2,500	to	4,000
Antietam, "	from	4,000	to	7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	100	to	200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.)	from	200	to	500
Washington, D. C.	from	20,000	to	25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12,000	to	16,000
Winchester "	from	5,000	to	8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000	to	11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000	to	4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700	to	1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000	to	20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000	to	1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25,000	to	3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500	to	600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	500	to	1,000
Florence, "	from	500	to	3,500
Hilton Head, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Beaufort, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000	to	1,500
Marietta, "	from	4,000	to	7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000	to	13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700	to	1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2,000	to	3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500	to	1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000	to	4,000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500	to	600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500	to	600
Brazos Santiago "	from	200	to	300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200	to	2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000	to	25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000	to	6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8,000	to	12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2,000	to	3,000
Nashville, "	from	15,000	to	20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000	to	4,500
Stone River, "	from	4,000	to	5,000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000	to	10,000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500	to	3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000	to	5,000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Lexington, "	from	1,000	to	1,200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000	to	8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000	to	4,500
Springfield, "	from	600	to	1,200
Quincy, "	from	200	to	300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200	to	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800	to	1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200	to	3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100	to	200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700	to	1,000
Columbus, "	from	300	to	2,400
Camp Dennison, Ohio	from	300	to	400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200	to	300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4,000	to	5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100	to	200
Keokuk, "	from	800	to	1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2,000	to	2,500
Fort Smith, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from	1,400	to	2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200	to	1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom; they will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno15 Commissioner.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

PARTISAN LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Incident from Scott's Forthcoming Narrative of Moseby and His Men—From the Letters of an Englishmen.

THE FIRST DRANESVILLE, OR THE FIGHT AT MISKEL'S HOUSE.

* * * At his next meeting, which was on the 31st of March, 1863, Major Moseby mustered a command of sixty-nine men, the usual proportion of which was composed of volunteers from the regular cavalry, at home on detail and furlough. Taking the direction of Dranesville, he left the Little River turnpike at Mat. Lee's house. Herndon Station, where he paused on his route, he found to be no longer a Federal outpost, nor did he find the cavalry camp which he proposed to attack still at Dranesville, for the fight at Chantilly had induced the enterprising General Stahl to draw in his line of outposts behind Difficult run, a stream which well deserves its name, for it is narrow and deep, and rolls over a broken and rocky bed.

Moseby had now redeemed his promise, given to General Stuart as the inducement for that officer to lend him fifteen men—that in two months' time he would compel the Federal commander in Fairfax to contract his lines.

In Dranesville two sutlers were found who had not yet removed their stores, but the men were prohibited from interfering with them. Disappointed of his expectations, Moseby marched his command several miles up the Little river turnpike, and camped for the night at Miskel's house, which is on the northern side of the road, and is situated on the summit of a hill at the northern base of which, at the distance of a half mile, rolls the Potomac.

From this point could be plainly discerned the highlands on the opposite side of the river, and a cantonment of Northern troops. On the south side of the house, and between it and the turnpike road, are first an enclosure of cultivated land, and then a considerable body of wood. The barn-yard, in which the command was encamped, is surrounded by a high fence, and connects with the narrow enclosure which surrounds the house; and it opens through a plantation gate, into the field or cultivated land through which the road runs leading to the turnpike. There is a fence between this field and the body of wood already spoken of, in which is a high and strong gate where it is crossed by the road; and along the side of this road, another fence runs back to the barn-yard gate.

From the position of these enclosures it will be seen that Moseby was effectually cut off, in case of a sudden attack, from a retreat in the direction of Dranesville; while Broad run empties into the Potomac at a short distance from Miskel's house, and is an effectual barrier to all egress in the direction of Loudoun and Fauquier. This was the spot which Moseby had been compelled to select for the night's encampment, for it was the only place where forage could be procured in the country around. The men slept in the barn, and in the dwelling, which was an ordinary farm-house, whilst their horses were fastened to the fence.

On account of the temporary and precarious nature of his control over the conglomerate body which he commanded, Moseby did not, in such inclement weather, send out pickets, but kept on duty, as a camp guard, only one sentry at the barn.

As the command marched from Dranesville, Dick Moran, who came from that neighborhood, stopped to pass the night with an old acquaintance, Mr. Green, who lives on the margin of the road about midway between Dranesville and Miskel's.

The presence of the Northern army in Fairfax county had unsettled and perverted the loyalty of a portion of the people. Among these was a woman who lived at Herndon Station. Intent upon mischief to the Southern cause, as Moseby passed that place in the afternoon, she counted the number of his men, and when her brother returned home at night, posted him off to the camp of the 1st Vermont Cavalry on Difficult run, with this information, coupled with the fact that they had been marched in the direction of Dranesville. As soon as this intelligence was communicated to the officer in command, he resolved not to allow so favorable an opportunity to escape for the destruction of his troublesome enemy.

Captain Flint, for his bravery and skill, was chosen for this important service; and a call was made for volunteers from the regiment, which, in so gallant a command, he found no difficulty in obtaining. Two hundred men were selected from those who came forward, and were divided into two squadrons, the first being armed with the revolving pistols, the second with the carbine and the sabre.

About daylight Captain Flint, after passing through Dranesville, stopped at Green's house, where he learned that Moseby was then camped at Miskel's.

As the confident officer moved off, he exclaimed, "All right, boys; we will give Moseby an April fool!" and was answered by cheers from the men. As soon as the surprise party had passed, Moran, who had been concealed in his friend's house, speedily mounted his horse, and rode through the intervening farms to apprise his friends of their impending danger.

About sunrise, one of the command informed Major Moseby that the enemy on the Maryland side of the river were making signals. He arose and went out to make observations, when he heard Dick Moran shout, as he rode towards the house—"Mount! mount! The Yankees are coming!" In a moment the camp was alive with excitement, and the men hurried to resume their arms and saddle their horses. Moseby passed out of the house by the front door, which looks towards the barn, and as he did so, beheld Captain Flint's first squadron marching through the gate into the field which separates the barn-yard from the wood. He at once called to his men to rally, and told them they had to fight! Moseby's horse was unsaddled, and as he gained the barn-yard, the first squadron was pressing forward and extending itself in a semi-circle so as to prevent, as they hoped, any of the guerillas from effecting their escape.

As the Federals came within pistol shot of the fence which encloses the barn-yard on the side towards the wood, they opened a rapid fire upon Moseby's men who were there engaged in saddling and bridling their horses.

But the decisive blow was not struck at this point. As the left wing of the Federal squadron was pressing down on the barn-yard gate, which is near the house, making the air resound with their cries and shouts, Moseby, still on foot, but with twenty men mounted and ready for service, threw open the gate, and advanced pistol in hand, at the same time ordering a charge. The twenty dashed through the gate, and engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand combat. Harry Hatcher, of Fauquier, a private in the Seventh Virginia cavalry, seeing his commander on foot, with a noble generosity which ever distinguished his character, sprung from his horse in the melee, and offered it to him. In a moment Moseby was in the saddle, and with a wild pleasure in his heart, plunged into the thickest of the fight.

The impetuous charge of Moseby, who was each moment reinforced, broke through the semicircle, and the assailants at once gave way. The left wing of the first squadron was routed, and driven back on the second squadron. These, instead of advancing to restore the fight, wheeled their horse, and united in the headlong retreat, whilst the right wing passed around the barn towards the river, and were ultimately all captured.

When the flying enemy had reached the wood, they were brought to a halt by an obstacle of an unusual nature, and of their own contrivance. Captain Flint had ordered a detail from the second squadron, after it had passed through the gate on the route to Miskel's house, to obstruct it with rails so as to enable him the more effectually to destroy the doomed party. The obstacle was certainly of a formidable nature, for on each side of the gate the fence was both high and strong.

A portion of Captain Flint's party succeeded in reaching the Dranesville turnpike, but the partisans hung fiercely upon their rear.

The pursuit was continued to Dranesville by the command, and two miles beyond by George Whitescarver, Seibert, Welt Hatcher, Wild, Harvey Hatcher, and the Rev. Sam. Chapman.

Fungous.—The recent excessive rains in the south of England have caused the growth of fungi to an enormous extent.

AN ANCIENT TOAST.

It was a grand day in the old chivalric time. The wine circled around the board in a noble hall, and the sculptured walls rang with sentiment and song. The lady of each knightly heart was pledged by name, and many a syllable significant of loveliness had been uttered, until it came to St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup on high:—

"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep-graven on a grateful heart,
Till memory is dead;

"To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis and true:
To one whose love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,
With fiery, flashing eye;
And Stanley said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "MY MOTHER!"

Meals Three Hundred Years Ago.

Let us sit down, in imagination, at a dinner in England three hundred years ago. Mighty joints of beef, mutton and veal, boiled and roast, are accompanied by veal pies, capons, black cocks, chickens, plovers, partridges, two kinds of bread—the delicate marchpane and the coarser cheate; vegetables are almost unknown in England, and form no part of the regular bill of fare. The first in rank are served, and the dishes are then passed down in gradation to the lower tables, the last remains being served for the poor, who every day await this benevolence at the outer gate.

The second course is ushered in in like manner, and is still more plentiful and luxurious—roast swans, venison, pheasants, pullets, snipe, teal, pigeons, and pastry. The third course is distinguished by the richness of the sweets; jellies in the shape of animals, trees, houses, etc.; a "subtilty," or elaborate piece of sugar work, representing, perhaps, a fortress in miniature; "tarts of divers hue and sundry denominations," conserves of English and foreign fruits, gingerbread, marmalade, and comfits in endless variety. The beverage consists of ale and mead, and many kinds of wine, served in silver tankards and Venetian glasses.

The waiters at the Earl's tables are gentlemen of high birth, even the younger sons of noblemen, who are placed there to learn domestic customs, and all the intricate arrangements of a large house. Ushers, marshals, cup-bearers, are all of rank; and without the perfect insight into domestic manners they thus practically obtain, they would be utterly at the mercy of their numerous dependants, and unable to maintain in order the hundred retainers that may hereafter eat and drink, and be clothed at their expense, when they themselves become the heads of families.

Profound silence is preserved during dinner, "for it is the greatest part of civility," save when some one rises, and, first uncovering his head, takes a full cup in his hand, and, setting his countenance with a grave aspect, he craves for audience. Silence being once obtained, he begins to breathe out the name, peradventure, of some honorable personage, whose health is drank to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cap, kiss his fingers and bow himself, in sign of a reverent acceptance. And thus the first scene is acted. The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of a hair—that is, the pledger—must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company.

The banquet over, the guests wash their hands in rose-water, and, leaving the gentlemen to their wine, as in the present day, the ladies retire to amuse themselves with backgammon, cards, ninepins, bowls, and, undoubtedly, the scandal of Queen Elizabeth's court. When the gentlemen have contented themselves with wine well spiced, perhaps the whole party go on a hawking or hunting expedition, or engage in a trial of skill at archery, or, if the company be very numerous and of high rank, a bull or a bear may be baited to death for their amusement, the fair ladies enjoying it quite as much as the Spanish beauties of the present day. At 7 o'clock supper is served in the great hall, and resembles the dinner on a much smaller scale. After supper the company amuse themselves with dancing, chess, draughts, *qui firay* (hot hockle), or *tiers* (blind man's buff), and other games, now numbered only among the sports of young children. At 10 the bell summons to the chapel. Prayers are said by the chaplain, and the household separates for the night.

—*Le Petit Journal* has curious stories at times. This is one:—

Lately, a traveller passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly; the night was dark. All at once the horse stopped, and the traveller saw that the animal had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself from before the horse, uttering a cry. "Why don't you take care?" said the traveller. "Ah," cried the man, "you would do better, instead of ballooing, to lend me your lantern." "What for?" "I had three hundred francs in gold on my person; my pocket has broken, and all is fallen on the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money, I am a ruined man." "It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you none left?" "Yes, I have one." "Give it to me." The man hesitated. "Give it to me, it is as a means of recovering the others." The poor devil gave him his last coin. The traveller whistled; a magnificent Danish dog began to leap around him. "Here," said the traveller, putting the coin to the nose of the dog, "look." The intelligent creature snuffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping, and deposited in the hands of his master a Napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned, full of thanks, towards the traveller, who had now got into his carriage. "Ah, you are my preserver," said he, "tell me at least your name?" "I have done nothing," said the traveller. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabat Joie." And then whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

—The magistrates of Liverpool have lately been engaged in some very interesting experiments, having for their object the discovery of certain destructive qualities said to be contained in a bottle of liquid intended to be used by the Fenians to set fire to the city. Part of the contents of the bottle were poured out upon some shavings, mixed with cotton, which immediately caught fire. The rest of the liquid was thrown upon the wall, which was also immediately covered with flames. In order to show that water was powerless before the destructive element, some rags were made thoroughly wet; but they, too, on being sprinkled with it, were at once burnt up. This discovery has caused much alarm in Liverpool, and measures are being taken to discover, if possible, who is the inventor of this diabolical fluid.

—The name of Mrs. Howe's magazine, which is to appear in December, is said to be *Genial Words*.

—The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is writing a new novel, which will probably be published early next year.

—William Carew Hazlitt is editor of the new edition of the writings of Charles Lamb announced by Moxon & Co., London.

—Wheatley, Jarrett, and Palmer are making a fortune in New York, not by hook, but by Crook—a black one!

—James Hannay and Miss Thackeray are writing a biography of the author of "Vanity Fair."

—Draining on a gigantic scale is being carried on in France; 350,000 square acres are undergoing that treatment.

—The weather prophets are predicting extreme cold this winter.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from, using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the premises, No. 1724 S. SECOND Street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No 1820 MARKET Street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.

Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. 11 1 3 7t

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s

COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
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SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 3 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 1
Premiums	1,162,308 8

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27§ Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 1§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M

Leave Fort Washington at 10·30 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N C. R R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M Freight, 6 10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10 14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·16 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·28 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets,

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

METEORS!

A Great Shower of Falling Stars Expected Next Tuesday or Wednesday Morning.

The Night to be Turned into Day.

"The Heavens on Fiery Flames!"

The History of Shooting Stars and Meteoric Stones.

Fiery Dragons, Blazing Beams, and Glowing Torches—The Terror Which They Inspired in Times of Old.

The Science of Celestial Pyrotechnics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

There are still living many persons who remember distinctly the grand display of meteors or falling stars which occurred on the morning of November 13, 1833. Between the years A. D. 903 and 1833 not less than thirteen displays of the same character have been recorded, and, from the fact that they have been separated from each other by the third part of a century, or by some multiple of that period, it has been generally supposed that we would this year be treated to a star-shower of the most extraordinary magnitude. The great shower of November, 1833, was preceded by displays of a minor character during the month of November of the two previous years. On the 13th of November last, a similar premonitory shower occurred, first-class meteors having been seen at the Greenwich Observatory, at the rate of two hundred and fifty per hour.

The Great Meteoric Shower Expected Next Week.

Professor Newton, of Yale College, has given the subject careful attention during several years past, and from his scientific calculations he has confidently predicted that "the next passage of the earth through the centre of the meteoric group will take place two hours after sunrise at Greenwich, on the morning of the 14th of November, 1866."

It has been recommended, however, that a watch be kept on the morning of the 13th, as it is possible that the moment of their greatest brightness may happen one day before the time predicted.

Scientific men throughout the world appear to have accepted the deductions of Professor Newton as so conclusive, that preparations have been generally made throughout Europe and the United States to make careful observations on the phenomenon, in case it should occur. In order that our readers may be prepared for this great event, we herewith present to them a careful compilation of the history of meteoric phenomena of the past.

Meteoric Record of the Old Chronicles.

From a curious old work, in two volumes, published in London, by T. Longman and A. Millar, in the year 1749, and having for its title "A General Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, Etc.," we extract the following catalogue of meteoric displays of various kinds:—

Fiery Meteors, as Trabes Ignitæ (Fiery Beams), *Dragons, Lances, Lamps, Balls, etc.*

A. D.
119. Several Nights a Pillar of Fire from N. to E.
418. Heavens on Fiery Flames, and other Meteors.
555. Like a Spear from N. to W.
579. A Fire run thro' the Heavens.
738. A naked Sword, 30 Nights together. Palestine.
788. England; strange Fiery Meteors seen, and fell to the Earth.
793. England; Fiery Dragons in the air, soon after followed a severe famine.
829. Twinkling Fires like Stars run in the Sky.
1000. 2 Balls of Fire fell.
1012. Like a huge Tower of Fire, fell with a great Noise.
1039. Strange Beams of Fire fell.
1070. Feb. Two golden-coloured Pillars rose a good way with the Sun.
1088. Fiery Dragons, *Ignis Sacer* (Sacred Fire).
1094. Flashes of Fire fell from the Sky.
1099. Fiery Dragons.
1101. Fire flying.
1106. Flying Fire and new Stars seen.
1143. Balls of Fire glanced and shined.
1177. Nov. Dec. Beams, Dragons, &c.
1216. White Crosses, green Comets, &c.
1219. Dragons and a Hurricane, St. Luke's Day.
1222. Dragons.
1228. Meteors, Thunder, and Lightning all Summer.
1233. Dragons in June; a rainy Summer.
1347. Pillar of Fire at Avignon.
1350. Meteors and stormy, then Drought.
1360. Many Fiery Meteors.
1389. April. Fiery Dragons.
1395. Apr. Many Dragons; all Nov. and Dec. *Ignis Fatuus* (Will o' the Wisp).
1510. Heavens on Fiery Flames, and Meteors; rained stones from 60 to 120 lb. each.
1520. Sept. 4. *Fax Ardens* (A Blazing Torch).
1521. June 15. Billay, Balls of Fire.
1526. Apr. 24. Globes of Fire and a Prodigy.
1547. Dec. 15. Ball of Fire.
1548. Feb. 10. Fiery Meteor.
1551. Jan. 19. Germany, Globe of Fire.
1554. June 13. Balls of Fire; Feb. 19. Trabs Ignea (A Fiery Beam).
1556. Apr. Lampas Ardens.
1560. Feb. 10. Jan. 30. Trabes Igneæ abroad.
1574. Sept. 14, 15, or Nov. Many meteors, no Wind nor Thunder.
1617. Feb. 7. black Balls, with clear Rays.
1618. March 17. Paris. Many Meteors this year.
1623. May 31. Trabs Ignea; Aug. 8. Nov. 7.
1666. July 19. Trabs Ignivoma (A Torch vomiting Fire); Apr. 17. Balls; May 8. Oct. 13. Chasms.
1639. Jan. 30. Chasm, Noremberg.
1643. Oct. Fiery Meteors, Breslau.
1660. Oct. 3. Sheets of Fire near Hull.

Although many of the phenomena recorded in the above table were undoubtedly nothing more than displays of the Aurora Borealis and Zodiacal Light, still the greater part were probably of a strictly meteoric character; and as it is now impossible to distinguish one from the other, we have printed the entire table verbatim.

How the Chroniclers Have Described Meteoric Showers.

Owing to the ignorance and superstition of the early chroniclers, all these unusual phenomena were looked upon in the light of prodigies, and some of the accounts which they have given of them are as ludicrous as they are candid.

Speaking of one of the earliest displays recorded—that of A. D. 788—it is said that "strange fiery meteors were seen in the air," in England, and we are gravely assured that they were "followed by sore famine and a Danish invasion." In these early days, this was a manifest connection between cause and effect.

Again, we are told that in 829, for several days together, "very many little twinkling fires, like stars, ran up and down in the air," and that "great tempests of wind followed." This was without doubt a regular display of meteors or falling stars.

As another instance of the superstitious manner in which these meteoric showers were looked upon by our ancestors, we take from the old work quoted from above the following description of celestial events in the year A. D. 1000:—"This Year had many Prodigies, an Earthquake, a Comet with a long and terrible Tail like Lightning. On the 19th of the *Calends* of *January*, it fell on the Earth with so great a Light, that not only these in the Fields, but People in Houses were smitten by it; for the Fissure of the Heavens sensibly vanishing, the Serpent above appeared: The two Balls of Fire which fell, one fell upon *Magdeburg*, and the other beyond the *Abbis*."

"Fiery Dragons"

appear to have been quite a favorite title for these meteoric displays. Between the years A. D. 793 and 1395 these monsters appeared on no less than eight different occasions. One of the earliest apparitions of the kind recorded happened in 1088, when the "Fiery Dragon" was seen flying through the air, casting forth flames out of his mouth. Great thunder and lightning accompanied the monster in his course through the heavens, and a fearful epidemic followed soon after. One-half of all the people of England are said to have been seized with a violent burning fever, which proved fatal to multitudes. The rinderpest likewise made its appearance, as we are told that a fatal murrain made sad havoc with the cattle. From this last scourge, however, the "tame fowls, such as hens, geese, etc.," escaped by fleeing to the woods. Nor were these the only dire effects of the "Fiery Dragon's" visit, as "most of the great buildings in England were consumed by devouring flames; and all sorts of misfortunes ensued, including a general famine and a fatal earthquake." It would appear that St. George, the Slayer of Dragons and the Patron Saint of England, was not in the flesh in those days, else he would surely have resumed his old and favorite pastime, and thereby saved his admirers from such sore distresses.

Among these ancient records, however, there are many accounts to which we can attach some credence. Such is that given of

The Great Meteoric Shower of 1106, and the Comet Which Presaged It.

Still the scene, according to the chroniclers, was one of frightful horrors, which have been thus vividly portrayed:—

"In *Judea*, this Comet was seen 30 days decreasing, as also three Suns, one on each side the true; but the mock Suns were smaller, and cast less light than the true. They had a great white circle environing them, and in it a rainbow of four colors: the bow towards the Sun, and reaching to the other two Suns. *Shortly after the Stars seemed to rain down from heaven.* The heavens seemed all on fire, Sun and Moon often uncommonly deficient. Besides the falling of Stars, burning fasces (or bundles), fiery darts, and flying fire were often seen in the air; new Stars appeared; camps of butterflies—small unknown fiery worms—flew through the air, and darkened the Sun. Men, cattle, lands, and buildings suffered much by thunder, lightning, hail, high winds, and tempests; grain and fruits were beat down and broken. Fiery battles, companies of horses, cohorts of foot, cities, swords, and bloody arms were seen in the air. Barrenness of land from inundation, dearth from scarcity, plague from famine—all prevailed."

The Dire Effects of Meteors and Other Celestial Prodigies,

as is evident from the extracts which we have just quoted, was an article of faith with our ancestors. In the dark ages it would have been more than one's life was worth to have cast a doubt upon this pet theory of ignorance and superstition. Not only would the doubter's body have been consigned to the flames, but his soul would have been given over to eternal perdition by the fiat of the Church.

Ignorance and superstition in the last generation even were not sufficiently extinct in our own country to prevent anticipations of the most disastrous consequences, as the result of the great meteoric shower of 1833. A planter of South Carolina has given the following description of the manner in which it was regarded by the negro slaves:—

"I was suddenly awakened by the most distressing cries that ever fell on my ears. Shrieks of horror and cries for mercy I could hear from most of the negroes of three plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause, I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name. I arose, and, taking my sword, stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still beseeching me to rise, and saying, 'O! my God, the world is on fire!' I then opened the door, and it is difficult to say which excited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distressed cries of the negroes. Upwards of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground—some speechless, and some with the bitterest cries, but with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. The scene," this writer adds, "was truly awful, for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell towards the earth. East, west, north, and south, it was the same."

The anonymous author of the "Chronological History of the Air, etc.," from which the above table is taken, notwithstanding the faith which he appears to have placed in the narrations of his predecessors, thus gravely discharges the "fiery meteors" from all responsibility for any disastrous effects, as far as the human race is concerned:—"From about 104 instances in the table of fiery meteors, I cannot discover them to be any forerunners or presages of general or particular calamities to nations or people, whatever indication they may be hereafter of the general conflagration."

Authentic Accounts of Meteoric Showers.

Independently of the extravagant accounts of these celestial phenomena which we have thus far given, there are on record many which were written in a much more sober vein, and which are therefore entitled to entire belief. Interspersed with these are the accounts of showers of stones, and of masses of iron, and other mineral substances, phenomena which belong to the same general class and arise from the same causes. The most notable and best authenticated instances we have collected and arranged in the table which appears elsewhere in this article. We now proceed to the description of some of the most remarkable of these, first giving, in the following table, the dates of the most brilliant meteoric showers:—

Time	Place	Height.
B. C. 644	China	— miles
B. C. 324	China	— miles
B. C. 432	Greece	62 miles
B. C. 216	Rome	61 miles
B. C. 108	China	64½ miles
A. D. 1	China	60½ miles
A. D. 204	Europe	60½ miles
A. D. 902	Europe	60½ miles
A. D. 1676	Italy	38 miles
A. D. 1673	Germany	72 miles
A. D. 1688	Popayan	59 miles
A. D. 1719	London	70 miles
A. D. 1783	Ireland	62½ miles
A. D. 1787	Europe	40 miles
A. D. 1818	England	60½ miles
A. D. 1819	Massachusetts	22 miles
A. D. 1832	Potsdam	40 miles
A. D. 1833	United States	60½ miles

The Meteoric Shower of November, 472,

is one of the earliest of which we have any reliable account. Theophanes, one of the old Byzantine historians, reports that on this occasion the entire heavens immediately over the city of Constantinople appeared as if on fire with the coruscations of flying meteors. Next in order we have an account of

The Meteoric Shower of October, 902.

Conde, in his history of the Arabian dominion, states that on the night of the death of King Ibrahim ben Ahmed, which occurred in October of the year 902 of our era, an immense number of falling or shooting stars spread themselves like rain over the heavens from right to left. In commemoration of this event this year was subsequently known as "The Year of Stars."

The Meteoric Shower of April 4, 1095,

as witnessed in England and France, is said to have been a very remarkable one. One of the old writers states that the stars seemed to fall "like a shower of rain from heaven upon the earth." A mass of stone, or aerolite, was precipitated to the earth during the shower, and on this, by way of experiment, an observer "cast water, which was raised in steam, with a great noise of boiling."

The same shower is described by the "Chronicle of Rheims," its appearance being "as if all the stars in heaven were driven, like dust, before the wind."

In England, in accordance with the extracts given in the former part of this article, all such phenomena were looked upon as prodigies portending evil to some one. The shower of 1095 was supposed to have been especially directed by the Almighty against the shortcomings and transgressions of King William Rufus. "By the reporte of the common people in this kynge's time," says Rastel, "divers great wonders were sene—and therefore the kyng was told by divers of his familiars, that God was not content with his lyvyng, but he was so wilful and proude of minde, that he regarded little their saying."

According to an old Eastern annual of Cairo. "In this year (A. D. 1029), in the month Redjeb (August), many stars passed, with a great noise, and brilliant light." In the same document we have an account of the much grander

Meteoric Shower of October 19, 1202,

in the following language:—"In the year 599, on Saturday night, in the last Moharrem (October 19, A. D. 1202), the stars appeared like waves upon the sky, towards the east and west; they flew about like grasshoppers, and were dispersed from left to right; this lasted till daybreak; the people were alarmed." The next noticable event was the

Fall of the Aerolite of November 7, 1492.

This occurrence took place at Ensisheim, on the Rhine. The stone was secured, and deposited in the church at that place, together with the following quaint narrative of the whole affair, drawn up at the time by order of the Emperor Maximilian:—

"In the year of the Lord 1492, on Wednesday, which was Martinmas eve, the 7th of November, a singular miracle occurred; for between eleven o'clock and noon there was a loud clap of thunder, and a prolonged, confused noise which was heard at a great distance, and a stone fell from the air, in the jurisdiction of Ensisheim, which weighed two hundred and sixty pounds, and the confused noise was besides much louder than here. There a child saw it strike on a field in the upper jurisdiction, towards the Rhine and Inn, near the district of Giscano, which was sown with wheat, and it did no harm, except that it made a hole there; and then they conveyed it from that spot and many pieces were broken from it, which the landvogt forbade. They, therefore, caused it to be placed in the Church, with the intention of suspending it as a miracle; and there came here many people to see this stone."

This narrative is confirmed by the accounts of contemporary writers. Taken in connection with the fact that the chemical composition of the stone is identical with that of other meteoric stones, there would seem to be no doubt about its character and origin. The stone remained suspended in the choir of the Church at Ensisheim for three centuries. During the French revolution it was carried off to Colmar, but it has since been restored to its old quarters, and there still remains.

The next event of the kind, of which a reliable account is recorded, was the

Fall of the Aerolite of November 27, 1627.

Gassendi witnessed this, and it is therefore removed beyond the regions of doubt. On this day, being in the neighborhood of Nice, he saw a burning stone falling towards the earth. When in the air it appeared to be about four feet in diameter, and was surrounded by a luminous and variously colored circle, resembling a rainbow. Its fall was accompanied by a great noise, like the discharge of artillery. On inspecting the fallen mass, Gassendi found it to be extremely hard, of a dull metallic color, and with a specific gravity much greater than that of ordinary marble. Its weight was fifty-nine pounds.

Following the table, the next noteworthy phenomenon was the

Great Meteoric Shower at Quito, About 1769.

On this occasion so great was the number of falling stars which were seen immediately over the volcano of Cayambaro, that for a time the mountain was believed to be on fire. From the plain of Exida a magnificent view of the highest summits of the Andes was presented, and there the people of the city assembled. Just as a procession of monks was about starting out from the Convent of Saint Francis, it was discovered that the blaze which lighted up the whole heavens was caused by myriads of meteors, which darted hither and thither, at an altitude of twelve or thirteen degrees.

Passing over several minor showers of both stars and stones, we come next to

The Great Shower of Stones at Agen, July 24, 1790.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of this day, a ball of fire was seen darting through the air with great rapidity, leaving behind it a train of light like the tail of a comet. By-and-by a loud explosion was heard, when there followed a scattering of sparks in all directions, and a shower of stones of various sizes, and extending over considerable ground.

This event was so unusual in that locality that the authorities determined to place on record an authentic account of all the phenomena attending it. The following document was, therefore, drawn up and signed not only by the magistrates, but by hundreds of people residing in the neighborhood:—

July 24, 1790, between 9 and 10 o'clock, there passed a great fire, and after it we heard in the air a very loud and extraordinary noise; and about two minutes after there fell stones from heaven; but fortunately there fell only a very few, and they fell about ten paces from one another in some places, and in others nearer, and finally, in some other places farther; and falling, most of them, of the weight of about half-a-quarter of a pound each; some others of about half a pound; and on the borders of the parish of Creon they were found of a pound weight; and in falling they seemed not to be inflamed, but very hard and black without and within of the color of steel; most of them fell gently, and others fell quickly with a hissing noise; and some were found which had entered into the earth, but very few."

The Fall of an Aerolite in Yorkshire, December 13, 1795,

was sufficient to convince the Englishmen of modern days that there may possibly have been a little truth mixed up with the poetical surroundings of the "Fiery Dragons" of which their ancestors had such a wholesome dread.

An explosion in the air, followed by a peculiar hissing noise, was heard by several persons in the neighborhood of Wold Cottage, Yorkshire. A shock was subsequently felt, as if a heavy body had fallen to the ground at a short distance. The actual fall of the aerolite was seen by a ploughman. It entered the ground but eight or nine yards from where he stood, throwing up the earth all around. It penetrated entirely through the soil, and was finally brought to the end of its career, at the depth of several inches, in a rock of solid chalk.

After being exhumed, the stone was found to weigh fifty-six pounds. The noise of the explosion was heard at a considerable distance.

The next instance of this kind which we shall notice was the

Shower of Stones at Benares, December 19, 1798.

The authority for this event, that of J. Lloyd Williams, F. R. S., is undisputed, and forever set at rest the doubts which had previously been prevalent concerning the fall of aerolites.

At eight o'clock on the evening of December 19, 1798, a large and luminous meteor was seen at Benares, and other points in the East Indies. A loud rumbling noise accompanied it, much resembling an irregular discharge of musketry. About the same time, the people of Krakhut, which is fourteen miles from Benares, saw the light of the meteor, and were startled by a loud explosion, and immediately after by the noise of heavy bodies falling to the ground.

No one saw the explosion, or the fall of the stones, but on the next morning the moist soil in many places was found penetrated, generally to the depth of about six inches, by stones of various sizes, and of unusual but similar composition. We now come to

The Great Meteoric Shower of November 13, 1799.

This was the first grand celestial display of the kind which attracted the attention of scientific men in modern times. It was observed over a vast extent of territory, extending all the way from Greenland to the equator, and as far east as Weimar, in Germany. On this occasion, the Moravian missionaries in Greenland were astonished by the magnificent spectacle, continuing for several hours, of a shower of fiery particles, which descended on all sides as thick as hail. With an unbounded expanse of ice and snow for a background, the sight was undoubtedly one that was calculated to inspire the greatest amazement and awe.

At the time of this great meteoric display, Alexander von Humboldt was prosecuting his scientific inquiries in South America, in connection with M. Bonpland. The latter writer, who was the historian of this celebrated expedition, thus speaks of the shower of falling stars:—

"Towards the morning of November 13, 1799, we witnessed a most extraordinary scene of shooting meteors. Thousands of bodies and falling stars succeeded each other during four hours. Their direction was very regular from north to south. From the beginning of the phenomenon there was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon which was not filled every instant with bodies or falling stars. All the meteors left luminous traces or phosphorescent bands behind them, which lasted seven or eight seconds."

Mr. Ellicott, an agent of our Government, who at the time happened to be at sea in the neighborhood of the Florida Capes, has also given a graphic description of this "grand and awful phenomenon," as he styles it. In this locality the shower first attracted attention about 3 o'clock in the morning, when every one on shipboard was aroused to witness the grand spectacle. The entire heavens appeared as if illuminated by a general disply of sky-rockets. During the display, which did not cease until the greater light of the sun made it invisible, the falling meteors were as numerous as the fixed stars.

They appeared to traverse the heavens in all possible directions except from the earth, towards which, owing to the attraction of gravitation, their pathways all inclined more or less. This shower appeared also to affect the temperature sensibly, as Mr. Ellicott's thermometer, which had averaged 80 degrees, Fahrenheit, for four days previously, suddenly fell to 56 degrees. A change was noticeable in the wind likewise, which shifted from the south to the northwest, from which direction it blew almost a gale for three days in succession.

The Shower of Stones in Normandy, April 26, 1803,

was a convincing proof of the theories concerning meteoric stones which at that time were becoming prevalent among scientific men.

About one o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the inhabitants of the environs of L'Aigle, Normandy, observed moving with great rapidity through the air a fiery globe of great brilliancy. A few moments afterwards there was heard, throughout a circle of thirty leagues or more, a violent explosion, which lasted some five or six minutes. The noise of the explosion was very peculiar. It began with three or four reports like those of a cannon; then followed a rattling sound, resembling the discharge of musketry; and the last of all came a loud rumbling, like the roll of drums. All this uproar proceeded from a cloud rectangular in form, and apparently motionless during the continuance of the phenomenon. The vapory substance of the cloud was projected in all directions at each successive explosion. That this cloud was at a great elevation from the earth, was evident from the fact that at two places, distant one league from each other, it appeared directly over head. The explosions were accompanied by a hissing noise, like that made by a stone when discharged from a sling. The result of the explosion was the precipitation to the earth of about three thousand meteoric stones, the largest of which weighed seventeen and a half pounds. The composition of these stones, on analysis, was found to be identical with that of those which had previously fallen at Benares.

Passing over the starry showers of 1814, 1818, and 1819, we now come to the

Grand Meteoric Shower of November 13-14, 1833.

This was properly heralded by showers of considerable extent, which occurred on precisely the same day of the month in the two years previous. The limits of this grand shower of stars were the great lakes of America on the North, the sixty-first degree of longitude on the East, the West Indies on the South, and the hundredth degree of longitude on the West. Throughout this vast extent of territory, on land and sea alike, the heavens were illuminated for about nine hours in succession by a multitude of shooting stars of dazzling brilliancy. Their whole number has been computed at about 240,000. The premonition of the shower was a reddish vapor which appeared in the southern horizon at 7 o'clock in the evening, and then gradually ascended until it had reached its zenith. This vapor appeared to be very transparent, and yet it was sufficiently dense to conceal the smallest stars. At 9 o'clock the shower of meteors commenced, reaching its maximum in point of numbers and brilliancy about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, although the display did not cease until daybreak.

The shower assumed three distinct forms:—

1. Most abundant were phosphorescent lines, consisting, apparently, of a succession of points, which passed along the sky with immense velocity.

2. Large fire-balls likewise darted along the heavens at intervals, describing in the course of a few seconds an arc of 30 or 40 degrees. The pathways of these fire-balls were marked by luminous trains, which were usually white, although occasionally all the colors of the prism appeared with great vividness. These trains were visible for some minutes after the fire-balls in which they originated had burst into small clouds of vapor, and in some instances they were discernible for a full half hour. Some of the balls were of enormous size. One was seen in North Carolina, and the same, or another, in Connecticut, which was as large as the full moon at the horizon.

3. The third class consisted of luminous bodies of irregular form, which appeared stationary for a considerable time. One of the largest of these remained for some time near the zenith, directly over Niagara Falls, emitting streams of light, as shown in the accompanying cut.

The meteors, of whatever form, all originated from a point a little to the southeast of the zenith. Although none of them started immediately from this point, their pathways when produced all converged, without a single exception, towards it. Its position was near the star "Samma," in the constellation "Leo," the point towards which the earth is directed in its annual revolution round the sun. Around this radiant point, no meteors whatever were visible. Another peculiarity of the shower was the fact that the radiant point remained perfectly stationary during its entire continuance, accompanying the stars in their apparent movement towards the west. This established the fact that the source of the meteors was exterior to our atmosphere. According to the calculations of the late Professor Olmstead, who was an attentive observer of the shower, their source was at an elevation from the surface of the earth of not less than 2238 miles.

Although the spectable presented by this, the grandest display of meteors on record, was, at all the points where it was visible, one of the most imposing and awe-inspiring character, it appeared to the best advantage in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls. The ascending mist of the great cataract, and the thundering voice of its turbulent waters, imparted to the fiery aspect of the heavens an additional beauty, and inspired the hearts of those who there witnessed it with the most unbounded awe. The scene, as viewed from this point, is vividly and truthfully portrayed in the large cut which accompanies this article. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the various

Theories to Account for the Meteoric Displays

which have from time to time been advanced and discarded by scientific men. It is now generally admitted that all the phenomena of this class, whether in the form of shooting stars or of meteoric stones, are of the same general character, and have a common origin. What that particular origin is has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of all who have investigated the subject. But it is no longer believed, as was at one time seriously maintained by Laplace, and others as illustrious in the world of science, that the meteors which have fallen upon the earth proceed from our own volcanoes, or from those of the moon. Their occasional appearance within the limits of our atmosphere, where they are necessarily subjected to its power of resistance, as well as to the attraction of the earth, is most satisfactorily accounted for by the theory advanced by Professor Olmstead, to which Arago has lent the weight of his great name. It may be briefly summed up as follows:—

Independently of the visible planetary bodies which crowd the Solar System, there are vast numbers of small and invisible bodies which circle around the sun, either singly or in nebulous groups. The nebulous body from which the meteors of 1833 emanated, makes a revolution around the sun in nearly six mouths; its orbit being elliptical, and but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic. Its perihelion, or the point in its orbit which is nearest to the sun, is just within the orbit of Mercury; while its aphelion, or point of greatest distance from the sun, is very near the orbit of the earth.

The distance of the former from the sun is estimated at 24,000,000 of miles; that of the latter at 95,000,000. The orbits of the other wandering little planets of course vary from this somewhat. But when the wandering body happens to be at its aphelion, just at the time that the earth has reached the neighboring point in its own orbit, the smaller body is subjected to the attraction of the earth, and enters its atmosphere.

The igneous state of the meteors is easily accounted for. A velocity through the air of three thousand feet per second is sufficient to raise a meteoric body to the temperature of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, or to a vivid red heat. The average velocity of meteors being, by careful calculation, full thirty or forty times as great, their temperature would of course be increased to a corresponding degree, were not a portion of it dissipated in surrounding space. That

The Shower of Next Week

will take place, according to the programme laid down by Professor Newton, is necessarily involved in some doubt, which the passage of time alone can determine. Its occurrence is as certain, however, as anything so far removed from experiment and observation can be made in anticipation. If the meteors do blaze forth, such observations will be noted as will enable the savans to clear up many of the doubts which at present embarrass the whole subject. And whether they do blaze forth or not, it can do no possible harm

TO BE ON THE WATCH FOR THEM.

THE GREAT METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833,

As it appeared at the Falls of Niagara.

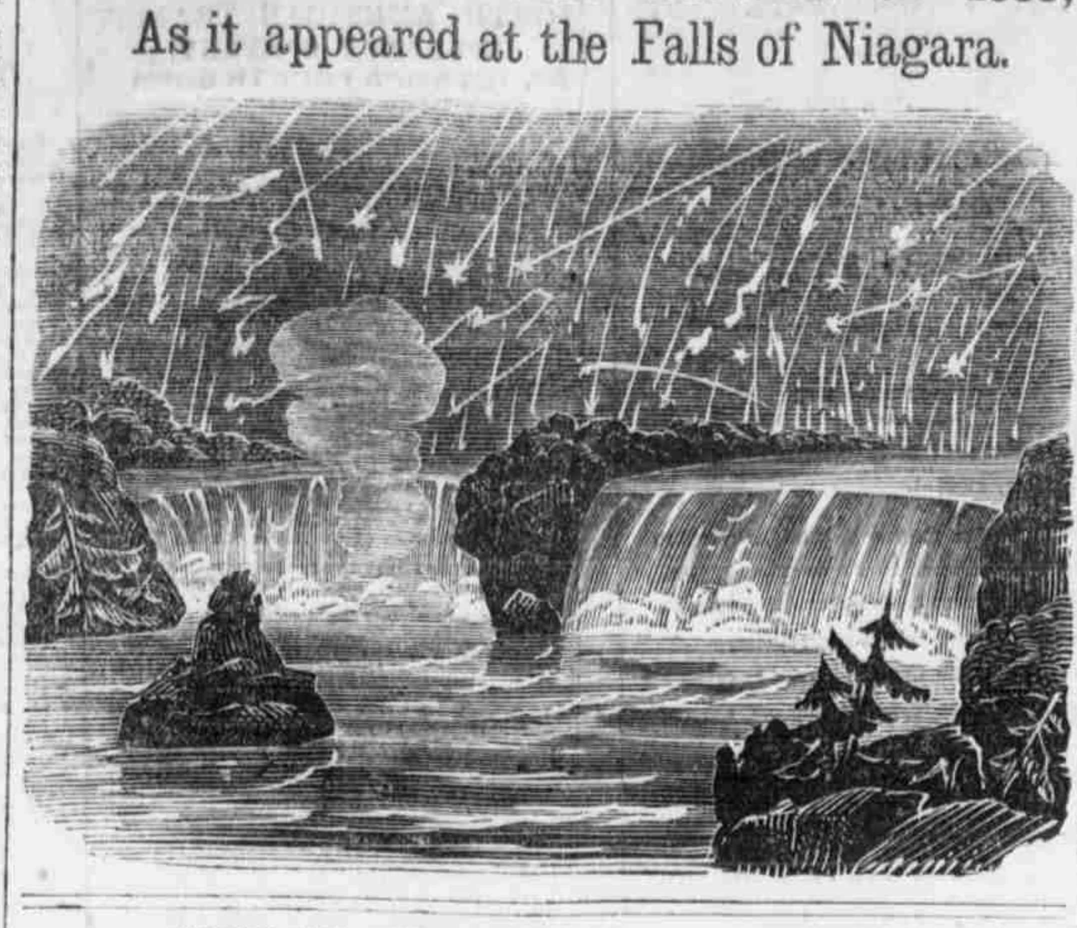

TABLE OF AUTHENTIC METEORIC DISPLAYS.

CHARACTER.	PLACE.	PERIOD.	AUTHORITY.
Shower of Stones	At Rome	Under Tullus Hostilius.	Livy.
Shower of Stones	At Rome	Consulate of C. Martius and M. Torquatus	J. Obsequens
Shower of Iron	In Lucania	Year before the defeat of Crassus	Pliny.
Shower of Mercury	In Italy		Dion.
Large Stone fell	Near the river Aegos, Thrace	2d year of the 78th Olympiad	Pliny.
Three large Stones fell	In Thrace	B. C. 452	Chronicle of Count Marcellin.
Mass of Iron (14 quintals) fell	At Abaksuk, Siberia		Pallas, Chladni, and others
Shower of Stars	At Constantinople	A. D. 472—November	Theophanes.
Shower of Stars		902—October	Conde.
Shower of Stars		1029—August	
Shower of Stars	In England and France	1095—April 4	Ch. of Rheims.
Shower of Stars		1202—October 19	
Shower of Stars		1210—October 19	
Shower of Stars		1366—October 21	
Large Stone (260 lbs.) fell	At Ensisheim, Upper Rhine	1492—November 7	Butenschoen.
About 1200 stones fell (one of 120 lbs. and another of 60 lbs)	Near Padua, Italy	1510	Carden, Varchi.
Stone (59 lbs.) fell	On Mount Vasier, Provence	1627—November 27	Gassendi.
Sulphurous Rain	At Copenhagen	1646	Olaus Wormius.
Sulphurous Rain	In the Duchy of Mansfield	1658	Spangenburgh
Shower of Unknown Matter	In Ireland	1695	Muschenbroeck.
Stone (72 lbs.) fell	Near Larissa, Macedonia	1706—January	Paul Lucas.
Shower of Fire	At Quesnoy	1717—January 4	Geoffroy le Cadet.
Shower of Sand for 15 hours	In the Atlantic	1719—April 6	Pere le Feuillee.
Shower of Sulphur	At Brunswick	1721—October	Siegesbaer.
A Stony Mass fell	At Niort, Normandy	1750	Lalande.
Two large Masses of Iron fell	Hradschina, in the comitat of Agram	1751—May 26	
Shower of Stones	At Plaun, Bohemia	1753—July 3	B. de Born.
Two Stones (20 lbs.) fell	At Liponas in Bresse	1753—September	Lalande
Two Stones (200 & 300 lbs.) fell	Near Verona	1762	
A Stone (7½ lbs.) fell	At Luce, in Le Maine	1768—September 13	Acad. de Bourd.
A Stone fell	At Aire, in Artois	1768	Bachelay.
A Stone fell	In Le Cotentin	1768	Boyaval.
Shower of Stars	At Quito, Ecuador	About 1769	Morand.
A Brilliant Meteor	Visible from the North Sea to Rome	1783—August 18	
Shower of Stars	Generally visible in Europe	1787—November 9, 10	
Shower of Stones	At Barbotan, near Roquefort	1789—July	D'Arcet, Lomet, and others.
Shower of Stones	In the environs of Agen	1790—July 24	St. Armand, Baudin, and others.
Twelve Stones fell	At Sienna, Tuscany	1794—July	Earl of Bristol.
A Stone (56 lbs.) fell	At Wold Cottage, Yorkshire	1795—December 13	Captain Topham.
A Stone (10 lbs.) fell	In Portugal	1796—February 19	Southey
A Stone (20 lbs.) fell	At Sales, near Ville Franche	1798—March 12	De Dree.
A Stone (20 lbs.) fell	At Sale, on the Rhone	1798—March 17	L'Ellevre & De Dree.
Shower of Stars		1798—December 6, 7	Brandes
Shower of Stones	At Benares, East Indies	1798—December 19	J. Lloyd Williams.
Grand Shower of Stars	N. and S. America and Europe	1799—November 13	Humboldt and many others.
Mass of Iron (76 cubic ft.) fell	In America	1800—April 5	Philosophical Mag.
Several Stones (from 10 to 17 lbs.) fell	Near L'Aigle, Normandy	1803—April 26	Fourcroy.
Shower of Stars	In Canada	1814	
Shower of Stars	On the North Sea	1818—Autumn	
Shower of Stars	In Canada	1819	
Shower of Stars	Off the coasts of Spain and in the region of the Ohio river	1831—November 13	
Shower of Stars	From Red Sea to Atlantic, and from Switzerland to the Mauritius	1832—November 13	Capt. Hammond and others
Grand Shower of Stars	Throughout the United States	1833—November 13	Prof. Olmstead and many others.
Shower of Stars	In America and Europe	1834—November 13	
Shower of Stars	In Europe	1836—November 12, 13	Arago and others.
A Stone fell	Near the Cape of Good Hope	1840	Herschel
Two Stones fell	At Braunau, Bohemia	1847—July 14	
Shower of Stars	At Greenwich, England	1865—November 13	

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 113. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

OPTICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Galignani has the following:—"Our readers may remember our having, about a fortnight ago, mentioned a curious discovery communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M. Foucault, to the effect that the sun might be contemplated with impunity through a lens covered with silver leaf, the latter being just transparent enough to allow of the sun's disc being seen very clearly, though 'shorn of its beams.' Last week the Academy received a communication from M. Melsens, in which he described a very useful application of M. Foucault's discovery. He states that about the beginning of last July he received an injury from the bursting of a balloon containing a solution of iodine and liquid sulphurous acid, whereby both his eyes were attacked with violent inflammation, which he got the better of by a bold treatment. Nevertheless, the cure was not so complete but that great weakness of the eyes remained (photophobia), so that light was painful to him. He then had recourse to the sort of spectacles used by engine drivers on railways. These spectacles are provided with black glasses, and as these were still too transparent, M. Melsens put green ones over them. In this way they answered tolerably well; but the author ultimately used preservers with pale blue glasses, which he covered, not chemically, but mechanically, with either gold or silver leaf, and this he found to answer best of all, the light so transmitted being exceedingly pleasant, especially in the case of gold leaf. The latter, when yellow, lets green light pass; when green, that is, allowed with silver, the eye receives blue light. M. Melsens therefore thinks that persons laboring under the inconvenience of weak eyes will derive great relief from spectacles so prepared; and we trust the present article may catch the eye of persons so circumstanced."

A NEW PLANET.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, an announcement of the discovery of a new telescopic planet was received from M. Luther. It has been named Antiope, and is the ninetieth of the series. The positions observed at Bilk on the 1st instant were:—Mean time 11h. 49 min. 24·8 sec.; R. A., 0h. 9 min. 28·05 sec.; south declin., 2 deg. 31 min. 16·6 sec. Diurnal motion in R. A. retrograde, 44 sec.; in south declin., 4·2 min. The same planet has also been observed at Berlin.

STELLAR LIGHT.

The Academy has also received a letter from Father Secchi, of Rome, on the spectrum analysis of stellar light. In examining a large number of stars, he says he was struck with the uniformity of their luminous constitution. He distinguishes three different types: one commonly called the type of white stars, like Sirius, etc.; another comprises the stars whose light produces red or orange-colored bands in the spectrum; and to the third belong the stars producing very narrow bands. In the first type he has found an exception: Gamma Cassiopee, which, instead of having a dark band at F—a point of the spectrum well known to those who possess a map of it—has a luminous one instead. Of the stars pertaining to the second type, Alpha Herculis is the most remarkable. It is of the third magnitude, and yields a spectrum, the bands of which appear in relief like the pillars of a long colonnade. The stars of the third type might be appropriately called solar, their spectrum bearing the strongest resemblance to that of the sun. Another remarkable circumstance is this, that each of these types appears to be dominant in some one or other of the celestial regions. Our readers may remember our giving an account of M. Grimaud de Caux's papers, in which he maintains that cholera is contagious, and ought to be prevented by means of strict quarantine. We also gave abstracts of the replies which his papers elicited, and in which every one of his arguments was demolished; besides which, we suppose our readers are themselves personally aware, as we are, of facts in direct opposition to M. Grimaud's views. Nevertheless, he has thought proper to address another paper to the Academy, in which, after attempting to cover his retreat by means of a quibble of dates, he expresses himself as follows: "If, in regard to cholera, science has advanced a step through the now unimpeachable demonstration of the transmissibility of that terrible malady, it is owing to me." This, in the summer, would be refreshingly cool.

STATISTICS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

The rapid growth of new and special industries, says the *British Quarterly Review*, is a fact so characteristic of the present day, that the statistics of photography can scarcely be regarded as wonderful, viewed merely as a question of economics. Nevertheless, some of the facts are sufficiently startling. Twenty years ago one person claimed the sole right to practise photography professionally in England. According to the census of 1861, the number of persons who entered their names as photographers was 2534. There is reason, however, to believe that these figures fall short of the real number; since then it is probable the number has been doubled or trebled, and that, including those collaterally associated with the art, it is even four or five times that number. But these figures fall short of the number interested in photography as amateurs. We are informed that eight years ago, in establishing a periodical which has since become the leading photographic journal, a large publishing firm sent out twenty-five thousand circulars—not sown broadcast, but specially addressed to persons known to be interested in the new art science. The number of professional photographers in the United States is said to be over fifteen thousand, and a proportionate number may with propriety be estimated as spread over continental Europe and other parts of the civilized globe.

But a more curious estimate of the ramifications of this industry may be formed by a glance at the consumption of some of the materials employed. A single firm in London consumes, on an average, the whites of two thousand eggs daily in the manufacture of albumenized paper for photographic printing, amounting to six hundred thousand annually. As it may be fairly assumed that this is but a tenth of the total amount consumed in this country, we obtain an average of six millions of inchoate fowls sacrificed annually in this new worship of the sun in the United Kingdom alone. When to this is added the far larger consumption of Europe and America, which we do not attempt to put in figures, the imagination is startled by the enormous total inevitably presented for its realization.

In the absence of exact data we hesitate to estimate the consumption of the precious metals, the mountains of silver and monuments of gold, which follow as matters of necessity. A calculation based on facts enables us to state, however, that for every twenty thousand eggs employed nearly one hundredweight of nitrate of silver is consumed. We arrive thus at an estimate [of three hundredweight] of nitrate of silver annually used in this country alone in the production of photographs. To descend to individual facts more easily grasped, we learn that the consumption of materials in the photographs of the International Exhibition of 1862, produced by Mr. England for the London Stereoscopic Company, amounted to twenty-four ounces of nitrate of silver, nearly fifty-four ounces of terchloride of gold, two hundred gallons of albumen, amounting to the whites of thirty-two thousand eggs and seventy reams of paper; the issue of pictures approaching to nearly a million, the number of stereoscopic prints amounting to nearly eight hundred thousand copies.

Earthquakes in England.—Dr. Buckland declares that Chichester is more liable to earthquakes than any other place in England, in consequence of its being on the continuation of the Isle of Wight formation.

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All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.

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Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.

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Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.

French Merinoes and Delaines.

French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.

Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

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One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.

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Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1·25, to $3.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored.

All-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6, $6·75, $7, etc.

Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2·85, worth $3·50.

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Will open on Monday a large assortment, from $1·65 to $2·50, all bought at a great loss, that will surprise you.

We have also on hand, at the lowest cash prices:—Muslins, in great variety, from 10 to 31 cents.

Cassimeres and Boys' wear, very cheap.

Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, if you wish it.

Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, from 69 cents to $1·60.

HDKFS. AND HOSIERY, LOW.

Hosiery from 8 to 50 cents.

Flannels, Plain, Plaid, and Colored, cheap.

Calicoes, new styles and fast colors, low.

Best quality of Hoop Skirts, cheap.

We intend keeping a general variety of all kinds of Dry Goods, and flatter ourselves by thinking we can give the ladies bargains, as "our motto" is

SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES,

And turn the nimble sixpence often, pay our honest debts, and asks favors of nobody we buy goods of.

1 case best Canton Flannels in this city, 24 cents.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

Late of the firm of Owen Evans & Co.,

Nos 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,

1t Price & Wood's Old Stand.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has received just his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS IRISH POPLINS

PIMS PLAID POPLINS.

PLAID MERINOES.

CASHMERE ROBES.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.

ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [7 2stuthrp

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,	BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29 stuth

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No 1024 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERFECT in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Drab Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets, 8-lb. Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 27

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

BEST MAKES

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,

By the Yard, Piece, or Case,

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

The largest Stock of

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. [9 17 t12 31rp

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

9 14 thstu6mrp

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.

LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DELAINES.

REPS AND ALPACAS.

PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.

LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS.

MUSLINS.

A very large Stock of both Bleached and Unbleached, at prices guaranteed low.

Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels, every grade; Shawls, Balmorals, Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant Styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Huckaback, Crash, etc.

BLANKETS BLANKETS

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS from $5·00 to $20 a pair. The finest in the city at

Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE MARKET. [10 31thstu1m

M. K. WILLIAMS.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.

PLAIDS at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2·00.

COLORED SILKS, from $1·50 to $4·00 per yard.

BLACK SILKS at all prices.

IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

8 13 wsm

DRY GOODS.

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from Medium to Finest Qualities of

Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.

Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.

Misses' English Merino Vests and Pants.

Boy's English Merino Vests and Pants,

Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;

Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;

Improve the Appearance;

Save Time in Dressing;

Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;

Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;

Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;

Give joy to the Household;

Make Travelling Pleasant;

Save your Money; and

Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

MANUFACTORY.

11 9 [mw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GREAT STOCK

OF

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

AND

No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

11 3 12t rp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922......PINE STREET......No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tjl

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

PRESIDENT,

THEODORE H. MORRIS,

Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.

TREASURER,

EDWARD BAILEY.

SECRETARY,

WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,

Pottstown, Pa.

Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,

SIXTEENTH and MARKET sts., Philadelphia.

11 1 10t O No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.

Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m

ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TRIPLE PLATE.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MEAD & CO.,

10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 1§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4smw§rp Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

POINT BREEZE PARK—PREMIUM, $1000.—Trotting on THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, at 2½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best three in five in harness; good day and track.

D. Pfifer names b. m. LADY THORN, by Membrino Chief.

J. Crookes names br. s. GEORGE WILKES, by Hambletonian.

These celebrated horses will contest for the above premium, and it is confidently expected this will be the best trot of the season. Members are respectfully requested, on this occasion, to waive the privilege of introducing a friend without pay.

Admission, One Dollar. 11 9 5 t

Evening Telegraph
SUPPLEMENT.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES. A Story. Hurd & Houghton: New York. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

A fresh, pure story for boys, and one which can be read with interest by old as well as young heads. It is a simple and effective little romance, and is a recreation, not a dissipation. That it comes from the press of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton is of itself a recommendation which will admit it into every family circle. That firm has never, like some of its rivals, prostituted its popularity, and every work they publish is instructive, pure, and of a high moral as well as intellectual order.

A FIRST LATIN READING BOOK. By William Smith, LL.D., and Henry Drosier, LL.D. Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This second of the series being issued by Harper, as guides to students of Latin, comprises an epitome of Cæsar's Gallic wars, and a compendium of Shomond's "Lives of Distinguished Romans." The text is carefully revised, and as scrupulous and exact as possible. Copious notes explain the construction, and a dictionary of unfamiliar words makes study easy. The book maintains the high character secured by the first of the series of "Principia Latina."

THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK. By a Lady of Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brother.

The publication of reliable and really valuable recipes and cook books, has been made a specialty by Messrs. Peterson. The one before us is the best that has fallen under our notice. True, we do not know much about the culinary department, and have to take the proportions of eggs, sugar, and cream given us, for gospel truth. But the writer evidently knows what she is talking about. She treats of the cheapest methods of preparing soups, fish, oysters, everything, in fact, from pickled clams to calf's foot jelly, and from catsup to pies. She is a universal genius in her line, and her book can be relied upon for exactness of detail and copious directions.

The same publishers are preparing to issue an enlarged list of works in rapid succession. That very welcome novelist, Mrs. Stephens, is writing a new novel, "The Soldiers' Orphans," which will, doubtless, be worthy of her extended fame. The reputation of this house for enterprise will not be diminished by their conduct during the winter season.

OUR POETS. By the Author of "Dora Darling." Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

"Our Poets" is the conclusion of "Dora Darling," and while it possesses power and interest, does not equal in force the original story. It is a "sweetly" written work, and leaves us in doubt whether it was intended for children or adults. It is certainly interesting, although some parts of it approach the tedious. We doubt if the nature of the subject really warranted a conclusion; but as the author has seen fit to write one, we commend it for its interest and purity of style, as well as the neat manner in which it is published.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION; OR, THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES—1861-65. By James Moore, M. D., late surgeon in the United States Army, author of "Kilpatrick and our Cavalry." Philadelphia: Published by the Quaker City Publishing House, No. 927 Sansom street.

This is a work of real value, both for general reading and for reference. It contains 552 pages of closely and handsomely printed matter, and is illustrated with many portraits of our heroes as well as battle-scenes. The book is well written, and deserves a large sale. Dr. Moore is well known in Philadelphia as a graceful writer, and he has had a vast experience with the army. This book is not alone made up of the Doctor's personal observations, but is really what it professes to be, "A Complete History of the Rebellion." The work is neatly prepared, and reflects great credit on both the author, printers, and publishers.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS (1790-1826). Translated by Lady Grace Wallace. Hurd & Houghton, New York.

It is seldom that the titled nobility of Great Britain devote sufficient attention to literature as to enable them to present the world with a really good work. Especially is it true of the ladies. We, therefore, must give Lady Wallace great credit for the admirable translation before us—a translation in which all the spirit of the original is retained, and sufficient of the idiom to remind us that it is a German and not an English work. So far, therefore, as the lady's part of the work is concerned, it is well done.

After reading the two volumes before us, it seems doubtful whether the subject-matter of the contents is of sufficient importance to call for a publication. Beethoven's name is familiar to every American ear. His compositions are played daily in our streets. We sing his tunes on the Sabbath, and listen to his melodies on every piano-forte. His musical genius has made him a great man. Upon it, and it alone, all his claims to fame rest. Is it wise, then, for his admirer to bring him before us as a *litterateur?* While his sonatos will live forever, there is nothing in his letters which will add one drop to his cup of renown. He is a poor letter-writer, and the subjects of which he treats are, with but a few exceptions, trivial and purely domestic. We are told of his love for the Countess Guiletta Guicciardi, his "immortal beloved," and such matters. None of them rise to the dignity of being of public interest.

There is, however, an interest which attaches itself to the doings of all great men. We feel a curiosity about their doings and sayings. We like to give a personality to our idea of their fame, and therefore enjoy the petty details of their lives. Especially is this true when they express their own thoughts in letters. Therefore the edition of just such private epistles as those of Beethoven are eagerly bought up and generally read. There is something in our nature which revolts against this tearing aside of the veil of privacy which ought to shroud the secrets of the dead, and bringing his love-letters to the critical public eye. But as such is the custom, we give the Beethoven letters as much credit as belongs to any work of this class. There are many of them without date, which causes considerable confusion, but are none of them so pre-eminently important as to warrant a selection from them as an evidence of their style. To all lovers of Beethoven's music we commend this reliable chronicle of his private thoughts and actions.

—G. W. Pitcher sends us a chromo representing young ducks, some swimming, some sitting on the bank, and all in attitude true to nature. The coloring is admirable, and the whole plate is worthy of being framed and placed upon our parlor walls. It is admirably executed, and is one of the best affairs of the kind which has fallen under our notice. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, are the publishers.

——ceived, through J. B. Lippincott & Co., a copy of John Minor Botts' "Great Rebellion," which Harpers have just published. The lateness of the hour necessitates our postponing an extended review until next week.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Messrs. Richardson & Co. are about to publish "War Poetry of the South," a handsome volume of four hundred and eighty-two pages, edited by Mr. William Gilmore Simms, and containing over two hundred specimens of verse, good, bad, and indifferent. As a collection it compares favorably, we think, with the earlier collections of Mr. Frank Moore and Mr. Richard Grant White.

"Though sectional in its character," says Mr. Simms in his preface, "and indicative of a temper and a feeling which were in conflict with nationality, yet, now that the States of the Union have been resolved into one nation, this collection is essentially as much the property of the whole as are the captured cannon which were employed against it during the progress of the late war. It belongs to the national literature, and will hereafter be regarded as constituting a proper part of it, just as legitimately to be recognized by the nation as are the rival ballads of the Cavaliers and Roundheads by the English, in the great civil conflict of their country."

All the Southern poets with whom we were previously acquainted are represented in its pages. Among the best known names are those of Mr. Henry Timrod, Mr. Paul H. Hayne, Mr. James Barron Hope, Mr. John R. Thompson, Mr. A. J. Requir, Mr. Alexander B. Meeks, Mr. George H. Miles, Mr. Albert Pike, Mr. Henry L. Flash, Mr. James R. Randall, Mr. John Esten Cooke, and Mr. Simms himself.

Some of the best lyrics in the volume are by comparatively unknown writers, as Frank Ticknor, of Georgia, whose "Old Rifleman" is an admirable little ballad. That prolific poet, "Anonymous," has done himself, or possibly herself in this instance, full justice in this touching poem:—

ENLISTED TO-DAY.

I know the sun shines, and the lilacs are blowing,
And summer sends kisses by beautiful May—
Oh! to see all the treasures the spring is bestowing,
And think—my boy Willie enlisted to-day.

It seems but a day since at twilight, low humming,
I rocked him to sleep with his cheek upon mine,
While Robby, the four-year old, watched for the coming
Of father, adown the street's indistinct line.

It is many a year since my Harry departed,
To come back no more in the twilight or dawn:
And Robby grew weary of watching, and started
Alone on the journey his father had gone.

It is many a year—and this afternoon sitting
At Robby's old window, I heard the band play,
And suddenly ceased dreaming over my knitting,
To recollect Willie is twenty to-day.

And that, standing beside him this soft May-day morning,
The sun making gold of his wreathed cigar smoke,
I saw in his sweet eyes and lips a faint warning,
And choked down the tears when he eagerly spoke:—

"Dear mother, you know how these Northmen are crowing,
They would trample the rights of the South in the dust;
The boys are all fire; and they wish I were going—"
He stopped, but his eyes said, "Oh, say if I must!"

I smiled on the boy, though my heart seemed breaking.
My eyes filled with tears, so I turned them away,
And answered him, "Willie, 'tis well you are waking—
Go, act as your father would bid you, to-day!"

I sit in the window, and see the flags flying,
And drearily list to the roll of the drum,
And smother the pain that in my heart is lying,
And bid all the fears in my bosom be dumb.

I shall sit in the window, when summer is lying
Out over the fields, and the honey-bee's hum
Lulls the rose at the porch from her tremulous sighing,
And watch for the face of my darling to come.

And if he should fall—his young life he has given
For freedom's sweet sake; and for me, I will pray
Once more with my Harry and Robby in Heaven
To meet the dear boy that enlisted to-day.

—Mr. John Esten Cooke writes the following song, from Millwood, near Winchester, Virginia:—

IN EXILE.

In light or gloom that memory comes
Across the rolling foam—
I pass again to earlier years,
And dream of you and home!

You walk the bright Virginia woods,
The winds are low and sweet—
The trumpet flower burns in the hedge,
The blush rose round your feet:

The tulips whisper overhead,
The dove coos in the tree.
As on that evening long ago
When you were all to me!

The dear Virginia lilies bloom
For you: the roses blow;
Beside the rock-ribbed ocean's marge
An exile wanders slow—

Deep in the old memorial wood
I see you, musing, roam—
And think "There's nothing half so sweet
As thoughts of youth and home!"

—Mr. George F. Harrington, author of "Inside, a Chronicle of Secession," will commence a new tale in the December number of *Harper's Monthly*, under the title of "The Virginians in Texas." This tale is of special interest at the present time, we are assured on the cover of the magazine, as it sets forth what Texas was before the war, what it would now have been but for the war, and what it may yet become, notwithstanding the war, when liberty is secured, law maintained, etc. etc. This is promising, certainly, though how it could have been accomplished in a tale written before the breaking out of the war, as this purports to have been, is what we cannot exactly see. Heretofore it was the poet who claimed the gift of prescience; but it seems now that the novelists are beginning to make the same pretensions, and, we dare say, on just as substantial grounds.

—A large clothing house in London has lately taken to publishing a monthly periodical under the title of the *Aldgate Magazine*. Who its writers are we are not informed, but, if we may judge by their compositions, the ink with which they write is largely diluted with water—we presume, from the Aldgate Pump.

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6tuthst* JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand.
11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 6 6t J. WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 6 6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THE MOST ELEGANT and delicious perfume for a lady's toilet extant. It will not stain the handkerchief, and is very durable.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We have tested this delightful new perfume, and have found it to excel all others in durability, richness, and delicacy.—*Philadelphia Trade Journal.* 7 16 6m rp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835, INCORPORATED June 7 1844
Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
ALEX. G. CATTELL, Vice-President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.

Matthew Newkirk,
Wilson Dunton,
James Appleton,
Charles Santee
James B. Rodgers,
Samuel Work,
Isaac R Smith,
George Nugent,
Thomas Potter
T. Esmonde Harper,
Alexander T. Lane.

Thomas Pedrick,
Henry M. Kimmey,
Samuel Mu len,
Francis Bacon,
Hiram Miller,
R. P. King,
James W Carson,
Robert Grigg
John Weist.
Charles L. Orum.

General Agent, EMANUEL H TOLAND.
Missionaries...........ALBERT G. ROWLAND, ROLAND T KENSIL, HILMER W. WALTER.

The Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of Philadelphia, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is *conducted without sectarian bias.*

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—
1423 visits were made, and
1249 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
13 could not be found.
2?0 adults were furnished with employment, and for
12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed.

The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [11 1 thstu6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans"

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia at No. 921 CHESNUT street, on MONDAY, November 19, 1866.

Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the Exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings, original or copied in oil, water-colors and pastel; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descriptions included in Art and Sculpture; Models in plaster, wood and steel Engravings, and Lithographs.

Persons having such works of art in their possession, executed by women, are also requested to aid the cause by loaning them for the exhibition.

The name of the piece, the owner's or artist's name and residence, and, if for sale, the price, must accompany each article sent. MRS. E. C. HOYT,
10 30 tuths 6t President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL BE HELD IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15.
ADDRESSES BY
REV. DR CLARK, OF ALBANY,
BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO,
GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.
TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) WILL BE READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION ON MONDAY NEXT, AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
AND
ASHMEAD'S, NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
11 9 6t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6$ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

A SPLENDID DISPLAY
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

Prices much less than other Establishments.

A MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Silks.

A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices,

AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu24t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws22

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
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CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.
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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
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WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 ws22t

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4pt]
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Whatman's Drawing Papers. German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

POCKET BOOKS OF OUR OWN AND THE most celebrated English, German, and French manufacture, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws tl

RICH DECORATED
DINNER,
DESSERT, and
TEA SETS.
KERR'S CHINA HALL.

Now opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Marianne Nottebohm," a large assortment of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported.
DINNER SETS, from $175 to $1000 a Set.
TEA SETS, from $35 to $400 a Set.
Those in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS cannot fail to make a selection from our large assortment.
By the same arrival we also have a variety of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates.

JAMES K. KERR,
CHINA HALL, [11 3 6t5p
No. 529 CHESNUT Street.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tt No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
814$ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

THE QUAKER CITY Business College
TENTH & CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING.
This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Twenty-five Dollars for a Six Months' Course.
11 5 6trp*

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 thstulm] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 3mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

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WEDDING CARDS.
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The Latest London and Paris Styles.
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Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
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Designed and Engraved.
A large assortment of
French, English, and American
French, English, and American
French, English, and American
Papers and Envelopes.
Papers and Envelopes.
Papers and Envelopes.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
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Stamped in Colors Gratis.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
PORTFOLIOS,
TRAVELLING CASES,
TRAVELLING CASES,
POCKET KNIVES
POCKET KNIVES
WALLETS AND POCKET-BOOKS,
WALLETS AND POCKET-BOOKS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
1867. DIARIES 1867.
1867. DIARIES 1867.
FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.
FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.
ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS RULED AND BOUND TO ORDER.
R. HOSKINS & CO.
No. 913 ARCH Street,
AND [10 22 s10t
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN St.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

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CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuths2mrp

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
36$ No 103 JONES' Alley

Glimpses of Eminent Persons.

JEAN INGELOW.

"Will you come and call on Jean Ingelow?" said my hostess, one fine day.

Of course I would; so away we went along a shady lane, with the old oaks of Holland Park on one side, and the ivy-covered walls of Aubury House on the other; for, though a part of London, Notting Hill is rich in gardens, lawns, and parks, such as one only sees in England. Our way led us by Kensington Palace, the residences of Addison, the Duke of Argyle, Macaulay, and, better than all the rest to me, the house of Thackeray. A low, long brick house, covered with ivy to the chimney-top; a sunny bit of lawn in front, trees and flowers all about; and, though no longer haunted by the genial presence of its former master, this unpretending place is to many eyes more attractive than any place in the land. I looked long and lovingly at it, feeling a strong desire to enter its hospitably open door, recalling with ever fresh delight the evening spent in listening to the lecture on Swift, long ago in America, and experiencing again the sense of heavy loss which came to me with the tidings that the novelist whom I most loved and admired would never write again. Leaving my tribute of affection and respect in a look, a smile, and a sigh, I gathered a leaf of ivy as a relic, and went on my way.

Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gay with window-boxes full of flowers, we reached Miss Ingelow's. In the drawing-room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest, serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I had fancied them to be, but both very attractive women. Eliza looked as if she wrote the poetry, Jean the prose—for the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with grey, shy, yet cordial manners, and a clear, straightforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing those dull stories.

Gerald Massey was with them, a dapper little man, with a large, fine head, and very un-English manners. Being oppressed with "the mountainous me," he rather bored the company with "my poems, my plans, and my publishers," till Miss Eliza politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with Jean. Both being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed, and wisely took refuge in a safer subject. Jean had been abroad; so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of her peculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every English man and woman was beginning to melt, when Massey disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank, and fell upon Longfellow, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care much about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

Later, I learned that Miss Ingelow was extremely conservative, and very indignant when a petition for woman's right to vote was offered for her signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her head pathetically over Jean's narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conservatism, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner-parties made me decline her invitation.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Having an intense desire to see the author of "Adam Bede," we drove to the Priory one Sunday, hoping that a peep might be vouchsafed me. To my great disappointment, however, Mrs. Lewes was too feeble to see a stranger; so, while my friend went in for a moment, I was forced to content myself with admiring the laburnums and wisterias that fringed the garden-walls with plumes of violet and gold, and wonder in which of the pleasant-looking rooms the last book had been written, for "Felix Holt" was just finished, and its author preparing to seek rest and health at the German baths. When Mrs. T—— returned, Mr. Lewes accompanied her, and while he lingered a moment, I took a woman's look at him under cover of my veil. A small, plain man, with keen blue eyes, marks of suffering in his face, and charmingly courteous manners.

As we drove home I asserted my Yankee privilege of asking questions—and, as the facts I then learned are no secret, I repeat them here. Mr. Lewes, having forgiven and received back an unfaithful wife, cannot, according to English law, obtain a divorce, although the wife has twice deserted him. Miss Evans is considered his wife, and called Mrs. Lewes by their friends, in spite of gossip and scandal. Owing to her peculiar position, Mrs. Lewes seldom goes into general society or sees strangers, though every one is anxious to meet her, and many of her warmest friends are among the wise and good. All whom I saw loved, respected, and defended her; some upon the plea that, if genius, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in men, why not in women? Others, that outsiders know so little of the sorrowful story that they cannot judge the case; and, though they may condemn the act, they can pity the actors, and heartily admire all that is admirable in the life and labor of either.

MISS COBBE.

As I sat poring over Gustave Dore's illustrations of Dante one morning, the door suddenly flew open, and in rolled an immensely stout lady, with skirts kilted up, a cane in her hand, a fly-away green bonnet on her head, and a loud laugh issuing from her lips, as she cast herself upon a sofa, exclaiming breathlessly:—

"Me dear creature, if ye love me, a glass of sherry!"

The wine being ordered, I was called from my nook, and introduced to Miss Cobbe. I had imagined the author of "Intuitive Morals" to be a serious, severe lady, of the "Cornelia Blimber" school, and was much surprised to see this merry, witty, Falstaffian personage. For half an hour she entertained us with all manner of droll sayings, as full of sense as of humor, one minute talking earnestly and gravely on the suffrage question, which just then absorbed the circle in which I found myself, the next criticising an amateur poem in a way that convulsed her hearers, and in the middle of it jumping up to admire a picture, or trot about the room, enthusiastically applauding some welcome bit of news about "our petition." Cheery, sensible, kindly, and keen she seemed; and when she went away, talking hard till out of the gate, and vanishing with a hearty laugh, it was as if a great sunbeam had left the room, so genial and friendly was the impression she made. I saw her several times afterwards, and always found her the same. Wherever she was people gathered about her, as if she was a social fire, and every one seemed to find warmth and pleasure in the attractive circle which surrounded her. It was truly delightful to see a woman so useful, happy, wise, and beloved; and it confirmed still more my belief that single women are a valuable and honorable portion of the human race, in spite of the sneers at "old maids" and lamentations over their unhappy lot.

MISS GARRETT.

Another interesting spinster whom it was my good fortune to meet was the female doctor who is conquering prejudices as successfully in London as Drs. Blackwell and Zakrzeuska are in New York and Boston. Hearing Miss Garrett announced at an evening party, I looked up, expecting to see an elderly person, but was agreeably disappointed when down the long drawing-room advanced a slender, golden-haired young lady, dressed with a taste which few English women possess. She could only stay a few minutes, as a patient was waiting for her; it was curious to hear this girlish little creature in white silk talk of her practice, her office, and the daily work she did. Very simple and naturally she spoke of these things to her friend, and expressed such hearty love for her work, such confidence in its success, and such satisfaction in her daily increasing power to help and comfort, that, though I never met her again, I shall always remember with real pleasure this little glimpse of a woman who bravely took her life into her own hands, and, in spite of ridicule and opposition, dared to shape it as she would, and, so far, make it a beautiful success.

MATILDA BLIND.

Under the blooming apple-boughs at Wimbledon I met the sister of Ferdinand Blind. A handsome, brilliant, Bettine-like girl, full of talent, energy, and enthusiasm. The pet of Mazzini, the friend of Browning, an ardent admirer of Goethe, and a hearty hater of Bismark. She approved of her brother's deed, considered him a martyr, and gloried in him as a hero, refusing to lament his death as others did, but taking pride in it with a stern sort of satisfaction, such as a Roman girl might have felt at some brave act of friend or lover. To me she was very charming on account of the many peculiarities to which others objected. Simple and frank as a child in manner, the wit and wisdom of her conversation struck one all the more strongly by the force of contrast, for she talked fluently and well on many subjects which few girls care even to hear of. Entirely unconscious of herself, she sat in the grass, idly pulling daisies, as she discussed Emerson, Carlyle, Kant, Goethe, English politics, and German wars, with a sense and spirit that amazed me, and made other girls seem like pretty dolls beside an earnest woman, with heart and soul all alive to the great questions of the world.

On another occasion I met her in London, and enjoyed a lively argument between herself and three or four young barristers on the subject of poetry. They were sensible fellows, well read, in good training for argument, and as enthusiastic as it was possible for Englishmen to be on any purely ideal subject; yet Matilda Blind not only astonished, charmed, and out-argued them, but convinced them that there was something finer in poetry than they had ever suspected before, and unconsciously gave them a sample of a kind which can never be put into words. We were at dinner when she came in, but long after the dessert was over we still sat on, too astonished to care for lights, though summer twilight soon hid the faces of the disputants from one another. One by one the young men fell silent; and we sat in the dusk, listening to the girl's eloquent voice, as she repeated fine lines from Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Coleridge, and Schiller, with a dramatic power that charmed us all. Whenever she paused, some one eagerly said, "Please go on;" and she did go on, illustrating her theme with marvellous skill and beauty, holding us till late into the evening, and causing the whole party to volunteer as an escort when she left.

It was a moonlight night, and I walked with her a part of the way home, answering her questions about America, and hearing some of her pranks, which were decidedly of the Bettine order. She liked the freedom of her own country better than England, and said she was continually shocking some excellent person by doing what she liked, regardless of the strict rules set down for the guidance of young ladies.

"I desired to visit Switzerland when more young than now," she said, in her prettily broken English. "I took a friend to protect me, but we soon wearied of each other; I sent her home, and then I was greatly content. Ah, such adventures, all alone in a strange country; a girl, and so little! I spent my money, I lost my luggage, people thought me mad at home, and everything was so droll. Then I had a little fear, and was suddenly wise; I sent for money, and redeemed my luggage; I went home and asked pardon for my prank. But it was fine, I liked it well, and I shall go again. My life often becomes heavy to me; but I make freedom for myself, and so endure it. Wait a little, it may yet come to some good; for I have gifts, if I can only learn to use them."

As she pressed my hand at parting with a strong warm grasp, I could not doubt that the life of this richly-gifted girl *would* come to some good, and I hopefully wait to hear of Matilda Blind.—*N. Y. Independent.*

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

A new biography of Archbishop Whately, edited by his daughter, has appeared in London, from Longman's press. It consists chiefly of the Archbishop's letters, which are carefully arranged in chronological order. A pleasant sketch of his early life shows that he was a very nervous and shy child, naturally more cared for by his sisters than by his brothers. He learned very early to read and write, read eagerly, watched spiders, tamed ducklings, could distinguish notes of birds, and had so strong a natural turn for arithmetic that at six years old he astonished a man past sixty by telling him, and rightly too, how many minutes old he was.

"The calculation was made mentally. For about the three years between the years of five or six and eight or nine this passion lasted. The child was calculating morning, noon, and night. Absorbed in multiplication, division, and the rule of three, he ran against people in the streets. But none of the calculation was worked upon paper. The passion died out, and at school vanished so utterly that Whately was, he says of himself, "a perfect dunce at ciphering, and so continued ever since." "But," says his daughter, "he always looked upon himself as a dunce in that line, though the readiness with which he solved curious problems and arithmetical puzzles would often surprise and baffle the first-class mathematicians. The clearness of his explanation of the processes of arithmetic was always remarkable; but he was never distinguished as a mathematician at college."

The following are among the anecdotes told by Miss Whately:—

ELOCUTION.

"Being absolutely compelled, by the unwise solicitations of a clerical friend, to give his opinion as to that friend's performance of the service, he told him. 'Well, then, if you really wish to know what I think of your reading, I should say there are only two parts of the service you read well, and those you read unexceptionably.' 'And what are those?' said the clergyman. 'They are, 'Here endeth the first lesson,' and 'Here endeth the second lesson.'

"'What do you mean, Whately?'

"'I mean,' he replied, 'that these parts you read in your own natural voice and manner, which are very good; the rest is all artificial and assumed.' It may be added that his friend took the hint, altered his style, and became a very good reader.

"He often related another incident, illustrating his strongly expressed opinion that the natural voice and manner are the best adapted to public speaking and reading, and also less trying to the voice than the artificial tone so generally preferred. A clerical friend of his, who had been accustomed to make use of this artificial tone, complained to him that he was suffering so much from weakness of the throat, he feared he must resign his post. Dr. Whately told him that he believed if he would change his style of reading, and deliver the service in his natural voice, he would find it much less fatiguing. 'Oh,' said his friend, 'that is all very well for you, who have a powerful voice; but mine is so feeble that it would be impossible to make myself heard in a church if I did not speak in an artificial tone.'

"'I believe you are mistaken,' replied the former; 'you would find that even a weak voice would be better heard, and at the expense of less fatigue, if the tone was a natural one.'

"The other appeared unconvinced; but meeting his adviser some time after, he told him he had at last come round to his view. The weakness in his throat had so increased that he was on the point of retiring from active duty, but resolved, as a desperate final effort, to try the experiment of altering his manner of reading and speaking. He did so, and not only succeeded beyond his hopes in making himself heard, but found his voice so much less fatigued by the effort, that he was able to continue his employment."

Whately once wrote to his friend, the Bishop of Llandaff:—

EDUCATION.

"Your god-daughter threatens to outgrow her strength; she requires constant care to support her under such a prodigious shoot. She is very forward in understanding, but not alarmingly so. My plans of education fully answer my expectations; she has never yet learned anything as a task, and that, considering she has learned more than most, will make tasks far lighter when they do come; and she has never yet learned anything by rote, and I trust never will till she turns Papist.

"They say a letter should be the picture of the writer; if so, this ought to have been on yellow paper."

To this extract Miss Whately adds the following illustration:—

"The allusion to his children's education is very characteristic. He greatly objected to teaching children to learn by rote what they did not understand. He used to say that to teach thus mechanically in the hope that children would afterwards find out the meaning of what they had learned, was to make them 'swallow their food first and chew it afterwards.'

"'When Mrs. Whateley and I first married,' he observed, many years later, 'one of the first things we agreed upon was, that should Providence send us children, we would never teach them anything they did not understand.' 'Not even their prayers, my lord?' asked the person addressed. 'Not even their prayers,' he replied. To the custom of teaching children of tender age to repeat prayers by rote without attending to their sense, he objected even more strongly than to any other kind of mechanical teaching; as he considered it inculcated the idea that a person is praying when merely repeating a form of words, in which the mind and feelings have no part, which is destructive of the very essence of devotion.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Habit of Attending the Theatre.

W. O. Stoddard, one of Mr. Lincoln's Secretaries, writes as follows to the New York *Citizen*:—So much has been said about Mr. Lincoln's theatre-going that a great many people have imbibed the idea that his tastes were dramatic; but this was not so. With the exception of a few of Shakespeare's plays, I do not believe that he ever read a play in his life. I have heard him say that there were several of even Shakespeare's dramas at which he had hardly ever looked. *Macbeth* was certainly one of his prime favorites, and I went with him one night to see Charlotte Cushman as "Lady Macbeth." It was, of course, a grand impersonation; but it was impossible to get Mr. Lincoln to make many comments upon it. He seemed to have a poor opinion of his own powers as a dramatic critic. Another of his favorites was *Othello*, and he eagerly embraced the opportunity of seeing it when Davenport and Wallack brought it out in Washington. I was very much struck with the keen interest with which he followed the development of "Iago's" subtle treachery. One would have thought that such a character would have had few points of attraction for a man to whose own nature all its peculiar traits were so utterly foreign. Perhaps he was fascinated by that very contrast. He did not lose a word or a motion of Mr. Davenport, who played his part exceedingly well, and conversed between the acts with, for him, a very near approach to excitement. He seemed to be studying what sort of soul a born traitor might have. The strong love of humor made "Falstaff" a great favorite with him, and he expressed a great desire to see Hackett in that character. The correspondence between that gentleman and Mr. Lincoln has been already published. He expressed himself greatly pleased with the representation, and went more than once during Hackett's engagement. I was with him the first night, and expected to see him give himself up to the merriment of the hour, although I knew that his mind was very much preoccupied by other things. To my surprise, however, he appeared even gloomy, although intent upon the play, and it was only a few times during the whole performance that he went so far as to laugh at all, and then not heartily. He seemed for once to be studying the character and its rendering critically, as if to ascertain the correctness of his own conception as compared with that of the professional artist. He afterwards received a call from Mr. Hackett, and conversed freely, frankly acknowledging his want of acquaintance with dramatic subjects. Had his earlier education been of a sort to develop more perfectly his literary tastes, his keen insight into human nature, and his appreciation of humorous and other eccentricities of character, would have enabled him to have derived the highest degree of enjoyment from the creations of the great masters. As it was, he probably understood Shakespeare, so far as he had read him, far better than many men who set themselves up for critical authorities. He himself deserves to be depicted by some pen not less graphic than the immortal bard's. When Mr. Lincoln first came to Washington as President, there was very little in the way of public amusement to call out him or anybody else, and for a long time he worked away steadily in his official tread-mill, hardly caring for or thinking of any such thing as recreation. To such an extent was his absorbed devotion to business carried, that the perpetual strain upon his nervous system, with the utter want of all exercise, began to tell seriously upon his health and spirits, and occasioned some alarm among his friends. Mrs. Lincoln particularly remarked frequently upon his gradually changing appearance. Even his temper suffered, and a petulence entirely foreign to his natural disposition was beginning to show itself as a symptom of an overtasked brain. Gradually, however, under the auspices of new managers of experience and enterprise, the crowded and excited capital was endowed with several highly meritorious places of amusement, theatrical and musical. A good degree of healthy sociability was restored to the various social circles of the city. The very levees at the White House became more brilliant, more conversational, and less insufferably tedious. All other faces put on a more cheerful aspect, and though Mr. Lincoln never, to the day of his death, entirely recovered the old elasticity of his spirits, he seemed to feel in some degree the general reaction, and was willing to listen to the various plans suggested for relaxation and amusement. He never could be persuaded to travel any distance from the scene of his immediate duties—never out of close communication with the army—but readily consented to spend his summers at the Soldiers' Home, and was easily drawn into many little excursions down the Potomac, which were planned from time to time for his recreation. He was somewhat fond of attending military reviews, and these always included a good ride on horseback or in his carriage. His most available resource, however, as least interfering with his official duties, was to spend an hour or so at the theatre or the concert. Perhaps, too, the drama, by drawing his mind into other channels of thought, afforded him the most entire relief, and the most rigid enemy of theatrical representations could hardly have grudged him what was to him, at least, so harmless and innocent a medicine. The proprietors of Grover's theatre fitted up a handsome and commodious box for his especial use, and there was always a similar accommodation ready for him at Ford's. The latter, alas! is destined to a mournful immortality in connection with the last sad tragedy of his career. It matters little, however, where or when the malignity of the assassin succeeded in reaching his victim, whether working or resting, though it is clear enough that the half-insane vanity of Booth found a species of barbarian pleasure in the dramatic surroundings of his cowardly deed. Just here I may as well record an anecdote which furnishes an all-sufficient answer to more than one sneering libel upon some of the circumstances attending so sad an event. One of the excellent ladies who gave their sympathizing attention to Mrs. Lincoln at the time of the murder, and who has frequently expressed admiration of her conduct, happened to be in company where some individual, whose narrow and bitter soul was unaffected even by such an event, had indulged in strictures as untrue as they were uncalled for, and answered about in these words:—"Suppose, madam, that you were at such a place of amusement, in company with a husband whom you tenderly loved, in the enjoyment of all that earth can give of prosperity and happiness—in the very hour of triumphant success, after long continued sorrow and trouble, utterly unsuspicious of any coming misfortune, and in one terrible moment found your hopes and your prosperity all crushed, yourself a widow, your very dress sprinkled with the blood and brains of your husband, murdered at your side: if you could preserve your equanimity unruffled and your nerves unshattered, you would be more or less than a woman; and I should say less. "That is the whole story, and the whole argument, and does not require any elaboration. It was not my fortune to be in Washington at the time Mr. Lincoln was murdered. I learned the terrible story from the booming minute guns away in the Southwest, and it was not until after my return to the North that I ever found a man or woman mean or hard enough to speak lightly of that event or its surroundings. There are such creatures at the South, but in those days they were silent, and all the worth and wisdom of that region joined the loyal men in unaffected regret.

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Cost of War in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following observations:—

"An exhaustive comparision of the cost of war now and formerly would be a most instructive and a somewhat appalling document. It would be impossible to draw out such a contrast with complete accuracy; but it might be done approximately. The expensiveness of war to a country comprises many items:—The size of armies and navies; the cost of transport; the price of arms and ammunition; the slaughter directly or indirectly caused; the extent and complication of the fortifications constructed and destroyed; and the wealth and civilization of the district which is the seat of war. Some of these can be ascertained or estimated; others can only be guessed at. Thus the siege and destruction of a fortress like Sebastopol is incomparably more costly to both parties than the siege of a fortress like Namur. A campaign in England, or in the heart of France or Germany, as compared with a campaign carried on in Russia, in Poland, or even in Spain, would be costlier beyond all measure of comparison, both in reference to the amount of property destroyed, and the delicate and complex processes of civilized and industrial life suspended or deranged. In wild and thinly peopled lands war may cost nothing but gunpowder and life; in rich and populous countries far advanced in all the luxurious appliances of modern existence, its expense becomes actually incalculable.

"A few facts may, however, be noted down by which something, not of an estimate, but of an idea, may be arrived at as to the vastly increased cost of warfare now, and in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. One point of comparison is that the armies we fight with are enormously greater than they used to be. This is owing in part to our improved facilities for the transport of troops, materials, and the commissariat. Railways do now, and do far more rapidly and cheaply, what bullocks and wagons did for Frederick the Great and the Duke of Wellington. In the campaigns of the last century, in all the chief battles of the Seven Years' War, the Prussians never had more than seventy thousand men in the field, and very rarely half that number. In only two or three cases did the aggregate of the combatants on both sides reach one hundred thousand. Even in the early battles of Napoleon, the forces engaged were what would now be considered small. Before Wagram he never had more than one hundred thousand men in the field, and seldom nearly as many. At Marengo he had not thirty thousand. It was not till the day of his downfall approached that he began to deal with *corps d'armee* as numerous and colossal as those with which the wars of our days are making us familiar. At Borodino and Dresden a quarter of a million were engaged, and at Leipsic, if figures can be trusted, not far from half a million. The British force with which our great Duke won his Peninsular victories never once, we believe —at least not more than once—reached fifty thousand; and his entire army, even reckoning Spaniards and Portuguese, seldom much exceeded that number. At the crowning victory of Waterloo the forces on both sides were under one hundred and forty thousand, and of these not one-third were English. Compare these armies with the three hundred thousand who fought at Solferino, the four hundred and twenty thousand at Sadowa, and the multitudes, often exceeding a quarter of a million, with which the Americans tried the terrible issues of their civil controversy, and the advance made in recent times, if it be an advance, will be obvious at once.

"It is some comfort to know that the slaughter in our days, in spite of our mightier artillery and our *armes de precision*, is not proportioned to the number engaged. Why this should be so we are not prepared to say, and we are aware that the popular impression is a different one; but we believe the facts would be found to bear us out. In Frederick's wars the proportion of killed and wounded on both sides to the forces in the field ranged from one-sixth to one-tenth, and at the peculiar battle of Zornsdorf far exceeded this ratio. In Napoleon's campaigns it was still higher, often averaging a fifth; while at Eylau and Borodino it is said to have reached a third. In some of the cases, perhaps, the 'missing' may have been included, but not usually. Allison's calculation is, that from 1792 to 1815, three millions of French soldiers perished in the field or in the hospital, and at least an equal number out of the ranks of their antagonists. The proportion of the slain and disabled in the American battles is not known with any accuracy, but probably no one would place it higher than one-tenth; while in the Italian battles of 1859 it is estimated at scarcely more than a twelfth, and at Sadowa about a fifteenth. Still, though the proportion is less than it used to be, the positive number who fall is even greater, and the cost in life therefore heavier.

"If we compare the cost of the arms and artillery now in use, and their suitable ammunition, with the rude and cheaper weapons which contented us in the last war, some of the figures are very startling. The old calculation for a man-of-war used to be roughly £1000 per gun; a three-decker cost, therefore, £100,000 or £120,000. A first-rate iron-plated vessel cannot, we believe, be completed under half a million, and some of our experimental ships are understood to have cost nearly twice that sum. A Minie or an Enfield rifle, with its cartridge, is nearly five times as expensive as the old Brown Bess. Even before conversion into a breech-loader, an Enfield (complete) cost upwards of £5. We doubt if the old musket when manufactured wholesale costs much above £1. The rifled twelve-pounder now in favor for field batteries cost £90, and each shell it fires four shillings. The brass nine-pounder, which it superseded, cost £80, and its shell 3s. But as this would be worth as old metal £50, while the iron gun would scarcely sell for anything, the true comparative figures would be £90 against £30. Lastly, the 68-pounder, formerly in use for fortifications and shore batteries, cost £100, its carriage and slide another £100, and its shot 4s. The Armstrong nine-inch twelve ton gun, with which we should now arm our forts, costs one thousand two hundred pounds, and its iron carriage and slide three hundred pounds more, while the steel shells it fires cost, as we stated a few weeks since, nine pounds each. The Palliser shell, which will probably supersede these, can be made for forty-five shillings. If the more costly missiles be used, every shot we fire in the next war from our great embrasures will be worth a ten-pound note."

Josh Billings on Mosquitoes.

Mr. Billings thus expresses himself on the mosquitoes:—"We are told that there want enything made in vain, that iz sum so, but I have thought the time spent in manufacturing musketoze must have been wasted if the musketoze want. How they were ever put together I never could tell; and there is one commershall peculiarity about the musketeer trade, and that iz, the supply exceeds the demand, and yet the produeksion is not diminished. They are born of poor but industrious parents, and are brought up with great care under the auspices uv some uv our best families. They have great impudence, and don't hesitate tew stick their best friends with a bad bill. They have consummate courage. I have known a single musketeer to fite a man and his wife awl nite long, and draw the fust blood. It is very easy to kill musketoze—when you can. But in striking them you are very apt to hit the exact place where they recently waz. They are cheerful little cusses, singing as they toil."

—The thirty remaining copies of Mr. Halliwell's large folio edition of Shakespeare have been bought up for the American market at one hundred pounds each. A copy of this great work was sold in this city a few years since, at the sale of the library of the late William E. Burton. We forget the price it brought, but it was purchased, we understood at the time, for Mr. Halliwell himself.

—*Le Pere Tranquille*, a periodical of Marseilles, has lately been suppressed for "having discussed, without authority, subjects of political economy, and outraged the Catholic religion." The editor, M. Boyennoz, was condemned at the same time to pay a fine of four hundred francs, and to undergo three months' imprisonment, while the printer had one months' imprisonment, and the fine of four hundred francs."

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Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

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These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,

FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,

And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

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Dealers in all Government Securities,

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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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Collections made. Stocks Bough and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

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